The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST COSTA RICA, &C.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The Administration has assurances from the Government of Costa Rica of its preparation to appoint, in conjunction with that of the United States, a Commission to settle all claims of our citizens against that Republic. It is presumed this Commission will be appointed shortly after the arrival of Minister Dimitry at San José.

Captain Marcy, of the Fifth Infantry, has been appointed by the President paymaster of the army, in place of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Coffee, resigned.

The President to-day extended the hospitalities of the White House to Señors Mata and Lerdo.

Isaac Winston, of Kansas, has been appointed Consul to Kingston, Jamaica.

New-Jersey Democratic State Convention.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day, and it was the largest and most stormy ever held. Two thousand delegates were present. On the sixth ballot, E. R. V. Wright, of Hudson, was nominated for Governor. The next highest competitor was Charles Skelton, of Mercer. The Anti-Lecompton and Lecompton delegates of Sussex had a long and tedious fight in regard to their admittance, and finally both withdrew. The resolutions favor Popular Sovereignty, and oppose the opening of the Slave trade. The nomination of Mr. Wright was made unanimous. There is great rejoicing among his friends.

Maryland American State Convention.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The American State Convention to-day renominated Wm. H. Purnell for Comptroller.

The Americans of the Second District have nominated Edwin H. Webster, of Hartford County, for Congress.

The American Congressional Convention of the Fourth District is now in session.

New-York State Politics.

SCIO, N. Y., Wednesday, August 24.

At the Democratic District Convention held here to-day, M. B. Champlain was unanimously elected delegate to the Democratic State Convention from Allegany County.

Conflagrations.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW-BEDFORD.

NEW-BEDFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 24—2 P. M.

A large conflagration is now raging in this city. Thus far it has consumed the planing mill of Booth & Hathaway, together with a very large quantity of stock, both raw and manufactured, and also numerous shops and dwelling-houses. The fire is still spreading, and threatens the destruction of much property.

NEW-BEDFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 24—P. M.

The fire which broke out about noon to-day in North Water-street, destroyed about twenty-five buildings, and was finally arrested on Kay and North streets, by blowing up several buildings with gunpowder.

The buildings destroyed included Hathaway & Son's machine-shop and planing-mill; Ryder & Smith's spar-yard; Borstadt's turning mill; N. H. Nye's ship-chandlery; Edward M. Robinson's oil-yard, in which 3,000 bbls. of oil were destroyed, besides some lots of oil belonging to W. G. E. Pope, B. B. Howland, and David B. Kemp.

Several dwellings, carpenters' shops and groceries, are also included in the conflagration.

A large number of bomb-lances in the premises of Wilcox & Hathaway caused loud explosions, as did the burning of the oil casks.

The ship *John and Edward*, lying at Wilcox & Richmond's wharf, was burned to the water's edge.

The ship *Illinois* was also on fire, but was towed out and saved with the loss of sails, rigging, etc.

Several persons were injured, but none fatally.

The total loss is variously estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000, on which the insurance is small.

Many families are rendered penniless by the conflagration, and several captains of whaling vessels are ruined by the loss of their oil on storage.

FIRE AT DORCHESTER.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

A fire at Neponset Village, Dorchester, this morning, destroyed the steam-planing mill and machinery owned by A. T. Stearns, and a lot of lumber owned by other parties. Loss, $10,000.

FIRE AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

John Bonsfield's pail factory was burned to the ground to-day. Loss $15,000, of which $8,000 is insured, all in New-York companies.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

On Thursday night, Jesse Williams, an old and wealthy citizen of Coldwell County, under guard at Princeton, charged with murder and stealing, and cruelty to his slaves, was taken from the jail, carried seven miles and hung. His two sons, John and James, guilty of numerous crimes, escaped death by absconding. About the same time, Dr. Singleton and Messrs. Mansfield, Morse & Strawmat, supposed to have been connected with Williams and his villainies, were severely punished and ordered to leave the County.

The Case of Marshall S. Potter.

BANGOR, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Marshall S. Potter, accused of the murder of his mother and three brothers, and of firing the house in the town of Lee, in April last, is now on trial in this city. The defence is insanity.

Arrest of McCrea at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Wednesday, Aug. 24.

McCrea, who killed Clark, a Pro-Slavery man, in 1854, was arrested here to-day. Clark was the first man killed in the Territory for political causes.

Cleaning the Mouth of the Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Craig & Righters, the contractors for cleaning out the mouth of the Mississippi River, published a statement in the morning papers exonerating their sureties, Richard M. Corwin, Mr. Wiswell, and others, and stating that the work was formally accepted by the Government, and the money paid.

The Ship R. B. Forbes.

BOSTON, Wednesday, August 24.

The ship *R. B. Forbes* sailed to-day for Bombay, but, going down the harbor her rudder-head wa discovered to be rotten. Put back for repairs.

Disaster to the Brig William Richardson.

NEW-LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The pilot boat *Moses H. Grinnell* arrived here to-day, having in tow the wreck of brig *Wm. Richardson*, of Newburyport. The *Richardson* had suffered severely in a collision with a ship on the 12th inst., and was picked up dismasted and waterlogged on the 21st, in lat. 4° 20′, lon. 70° E.

Robbery.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

E. S. Convers, Esq., President of the Malden Bank, had his house entered by burglars last night and about two hundred sheets of unsigned bills on the Malden Bank stolen, also all his silver ware and some other articles of value.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

SACKVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

There were no signs of the steamship *Canada* at Halifax at 8 o'clock this evening. She is now fully due there, with three days' later news from Europe.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* sailed from here, at 10 o'clock this morning, with eleven passengers for Halifax and forty-one for Liverpool. She takes out $250,000 in specie.

The Circassian Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Aug. 23.

The steamship *Circassian*, from New-York, arrived here at 5 o'clock this evening, and sailed again shortly afterwards for Galway. She was detained two days by fog.

The Gallatin (Tenn.) *Examiner* says: Col. James Glover, of the California Overland Mail Company, informs us of the existence of a remarkable spring, on his route, 280 miles east of El Paso, on the road leading to San Antonio. It is fully 150 feet in diameter, and has been sounded to the depth of 8,000 feet without finding bottom. The surface is as smooth as that of a mountain lake. It breaks out, running about three miles, when it disappears, and again six miles distant reappears, forming a stream fifteen to twenty feet deep in many places. It is slightly impregnated with alkali, and contains five varieties of fish. It is called the Leon Hole.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Four Days Later from California—Arrival of Clippers—Political Movements—New Indian Troubles—Col. Fremont, &c.

NEWS FROM OREGON, WASHINGTON AND NEVADA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 29, 1859.

The steamer *Sonora*, of the mail line, arrived yesterday afternoon from Panama with the mails and passengers from New-York the 5th inst. The *Orizaba*, of the opposition line, came in towards midnight. She left Panama earlier than the *Sonora*, but was passed by the latter on the way. The passengers by both vessels arrived in good health.

During the last ten days, as you will have noticed quite a fleet of clippers arrived from New-York and Boston, laden with every description of merchandise to glut our already over-stocked market. The fine ships of William T. Coleman & Co.'s line maintain their old reputation for quick trips, and for bringing their cargoes to port in excellent condition. The *Meteor*, for instance, came in the other day in only 111 days from New-York—an excellent passage for this season, when the stormy Cape is necessarily doubled during the rigors of the Winter. Among the shipments by the *Meteor* to this port was a superb piano, made by Steinway & Sons, of your City, and which, upon being set up after its sea trip, was found in as perfect tune as when it left the factory. This is due not only to the superiority of its workmanship, but to the ship as well—for a poor vessel, with heated, sweating or leaking holds could not deliver so delicate an instrument in such excellent order.

The Republican Convention of San Francisco and San Mateo counties have nominated T. G. Phelps, of San Mateo, for reëlection to the State Senate. They have also nominated for the State Senate Judge Caleb Burbank. Both of these gentlemen doubtless will be elected.

The notorious Wm. Hamilton, alias "Billy the boatman," who was exiled formerly by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, was seriously, if not fatally stabbed on Wednesday last, in the course of a row with two sailors, named Thomas Cleone and James McCann. The facts appear to be that Hamilton knocked one of the men down with a piece of wood, because he brushed against him in passing. Subsequently Cleone and McCann followed him, when Hamilton again assailed them, and was stabbed in the *melée*. The knife entered his back under the left shoulder-blade, penetrating the cavity of the chest. Hamilton was a desperate rowdy, and nobody will regret his death, which now seems almost certain. Cleone was arrested and held to answer, but McCann escaped.

The last mining news from Walker River is of a most flattering character. Some new diggings have recently been discovered there at a place known as Dry Gulch, and although the dirt has to be carried to the water, a distance of 200 yards, the miners are making from $10 to $25 per day, with common rockers.

We have intelligence of a serious outbreak of the Mojave Indians on the Colorado. An extra of the Los Angeles *Star* announces the arrival of an express from Major Armistead's command at Beale's Crossing, with the following particulars:

"It appears that Major Armistead had orders from Gen. Clarke to demand the hostages who had lately escaped from Fort Yuma; that he had had a talk with the Indians on the subject, and was determined to arrest the runaways or chastise the whole tribe.

In the meantime, an agent of the Mail Company, (Stockton and Kansas City,) was collecting his animals, and had them near the military post; the Indians, fearing the execution of the punishment justly their due, run off these animals, sixteen in number, and made their escape. At first it was supposed the mules had strayed away, but on searching for them they could not be found; three of them, however, returned to camp, and with them the men in charge were removing their provisions to the post, when they were attacked by a band of Indians, numbering at least two hundred, who carried off two of the mules, all the provisions, and everything else they could lay hands on.

On information being given to Major Armistead of the outrage, he immediately dispatched Lieut. Marshall, with twenty men, in search of the Indians, who returned and reported he could not find them.

Major Armistead, when the express left, was preparing to cross the river with his command, and march down on the California side, to attack the villages, and if no Indians were found, then burn the huts and destroy the crops. He is determined to inflict such chastisement on them as shall keep the remnant of them quiet for all time.

There were a number of Indians about the post, but they disappeared immediately after the outbreak.

Major Armistead has two companies of the Sixth in his command, numbering about one hundred and eighty men.

The herder in charge of the mules, a Mexican, is missing. He has either gone off with the Indians or been killed.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* reports the murder of a Californian on the Plains by the Crow Indians. The following particulars are given;

George Davis, of New-York, who has just arrived in this city overland, *via* the South Pass, informs us that on June 17, while passing up the Sweetwater River, near South Pass, his party discovered a man named C. H. Hall, lying in the road mortally wounded. They took him up and carried him with them till June 19, when he died. From the wounded man Mr. Davis obtained the following narrative, which he has kindly furnished us;

"On April 30th, Mr. C. H. Hall, of Cincinnati, Ohio; George Stephenson, of Pittsburg, Pa.; David Moore, of Lancaster County, Pa.; and Capt. Henry Florence, of Carlisle, Pa., left Sacramento with the intention of going to the East overland. After reaching the Sweetwater River on the 15th, Moore fell sick and the party halted in a cañon on the banks of the river, about fifty miles from South Pass. On the third day of their halt they were surprised by a party of Crow Indians.

They were all sleeping, when the Indians stole in upon their camp, and, seizing the guns, fired upon the sleepers, killing Stephenson and Moore, and fatally wounding Hall, who was shot through the shoulder and hip. Capt. Florence sprang upon an Indian who carried a club. At this point of the affair Hall fainted. When he returned to consciousness again he found that the tent was rifled of its contents and himself stripped of all of his clothing. Upon turning his eyes aside he saw Capt. Florence standing, bound hand and foot, about ten yards distant, and the Indians holding a council in their own language a few yards further off. In a short time they led Capt. Florence away, and soon afterwards Hall heard the trampling of horses.

The Indians had gone off with their prisoner, leaving Hall, whom they supposed to be dead, without clothing or food. Although mortally injured, he managed in the course of a couple of days to walk half a mile and reached the main road, where he fell and remained two days, when Mr. Davis and his party passed and picked him up.

The party spent some time in seeking for the Indians and Capt. Florence, but without avail. All that could be found was a trail leading in the direction of the Crow nation. Capt. Florence belonged to the Masonic fraternity.

California politics continued in an excited state. At Yreka, in the extreme north, on the 26th, Broderick and J. C. McKibbin were escorted into town from the Forest House, six miles distant. The escort numbered over one hundred persons, in carriages and on horseback. The city was full of people, and it was agreed on all hands that the meeting was the largest ever held there. This was the general reception of Broderick everywhere. At Quincy, Plumas county, he said to the crowd:

I here accuse Dr. Gwin of having been the PAID AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. [Tumultuous cheering, and cries of "That's true!" and "By G—d we all know it!"]

I also accuse him of having supported the Thirty Million Secret Fund Bill, when he knew that it was the intention to use that money as a corruption fund, in order to carry the next Presidential election; [great shouting, and cries of "Split on him! split on him!"] either to elect "Jimmy Buchanan" or Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, with whom he coöperated in the United States Senate.

The Mariposa *Gazette* has the following:

"Col. Fremont is at last, to some extent, out of trouble, as we are happy to know. He has settled his principal matters of difficulty, and is out of the hands of the 'Sabeans' and Pawn-breaking capitalists. He has means to go on with his improvements, and will build a new quartz mill upon the Merced River, for which he has ample water-power. His mills now running are yielding very handsomely, as we are informed."

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

While our paper is at press, says the San Diego *Herald*, of July 23, we learn from R. K. Porter, Esq., just arrived from Sausal de Camancho, Lower California, that the later attempt of one Juaz Mendoza to pick up a revolution, was a signal failure.

As soon as Don Feleciano Esparraga who is Gefe-entirin during the absence of Col. Castro, received a letter from Mendoza, informing him that the latter had documents which entitled him (Mendoza) to the office filled by Esparraga, he sent a peremptory order to Judge Vidal that said Mendoza must appear before him in Santa Domingo, near the port of San Quentin, within eight days, with all said papers. If voluntary, all right, if not, *por la fuerza*. It is generally hoped and expected, says our informant, that Mendoza will be sent out summarily from the lower country, and that a worse fate will probably befall him if he does not "hurry up his cakes."

OREGON.

Dates from Oregon are to July 23. Full returns of the Congressional election are given, with the following result: Logan, (Rep.) 5,291; Stout, (Adm.) 5,300. Stout elected *by nine majority*, out of 10,591 votes cast.

There is interesting news from Walla Walla. News from Lieut. Mullan has been received there up to the 10th inst. He was getting along well with his road. News had reached Walla Walla that a large body of Fraser River miners had arrived at Colville, and were scattering off into the mountains north, in the pursuit of gold. New gold discoveries had been made up in gulches of the mountains, and miners were averaging from one-half to one ounce per day to the man. Great encouragement is felt there respecting these mines.

Large quantities of goods are going up to that section from the Dalles. Indians and half-breeds about Colville, all seem to have a good supply of gold dust, and offer it in trade for goods. It is thought the recent influx of miners from Fraser, (many of whom are among the most experienced miners of California,) will develop those mines far more fully than ever before developed, and establish the conviction of the existence of gold there in large quantities. Recent developments show conclusively the existence of gold in paying quantities near the Bitter Root Valley.

WASHINGTON.

The official returns of the election for Delegate from Washington Territory to Congress, give Stephens (Democrat) 420 majority over Wallace (Republican.)

Gov. Gholson arrived at Olympia on the 12th of July, and took the oath of office on Thursday, 14th, readministered by the Hon. O. B. McFadden, Chief Justice.

Gen. Harney was at Olympia on the 12th July on a tour to the military posts of Washington Territory.

NEVADA.

A dispatch from Nevada, July 27, says:

"The Committee appointed by Convention to canvass the vote for Delegate to Congress, have just reported that the whole number of votes cast is 817;—for Crane, 439; for Dodge, 378—Crane's majority, 61. The election will probably be contested.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

National Coast Defences—Fortresses Monroe and Calhoun—Present Condition of these Works—Trial of New Rifle Canon—Reception at Villa Margarete—Lieutenant-Governor Montague—Botts' Stock Rising in Virginia—Belles and Beaux of the Hygeia—Yacht Haswell of Providence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Monday, Aug. 22, 1859.

Soon after the organization of our Government it became apparent to its founders that though remote from the Old Continent, our distance might not avert a participation in the wars that the French Revolution had spread over the rest of Christendom; and accordingly a very large amount of money was expended on forts and batteries at the principal sea-port towns. But it was not until after the war of 1812 that the Government, impressed with the weakness of the system on which they had been obliged to depend and the great additional expenditures they had been obliged to incur in large assemblages of troops and in various temporary devices, determined to enter promptly upon an adequate permanent system of coast defences.

To this end experienced naval and engineer officers were directed to make a close examination of the whole coast, and select points necessary to be occupied by fortresses. This being what is called the third system, has been under construction 40 years, and has met the support of each succeeding Administration.

The fortifications at this point cover primarily the great Southern naval establishment near Norfolk—Norfolk itself, and all the country lying on James River, from attacks by water. They cover also the anchorage of Hampton Roads, and should an enemy attempt to approach the Navy-yard at Norfolk from a landing in Lynnhaven Bay, these forts allow the succor that will flow down James River to be landed in his rear, cutting off retreat to his ships. They also allow a light squadron, anchored in Hampton Roads, to cover the whole of Chesapeake Bay and its tributary rivers from the predatory enterprises of any smaller squadron.

The first thing which strikes the eye of the visitor to this old Point, is the frowning battlements of fortress Monroe, the largest fortification in the country, and the great centre of the line extending along the Atlantic coast. The stranger hastens to take a strol upon the ramparts, from which he has a charming view of the open sea as it comes swelling through the capes of Virginia. He turns to inspect the heavy armament, and to witness the exercises with field and siege guns which are taking place within the immense inclosure.

Among the officers appointed to locate and arrange the system of coast defences was Gen. Bernard, a favorite Engineer of the Emperor Napoleon, who had been invited to this country through the influence of Mr. Gallatin, and to the enlarged views of this officer is Fort Monroe indebted for her present magnificent proportions. He would have constructed a work of three times the size, but was overruled by the other members of the Board, and as a compromise Fort Monroe was given her present limits. This fortification is now completed and sports her immense armament of 42 8-inch columbiads, 74 42-pound guns, 20 20-pound howitzers, all which are casemated, 5 10-inch columbiads, (this gun weighs 15 500 pounds, and throws a ball weighing 125 pounds,) 5 10-inch columbiads, 42 8-inch do., 73 42 pound guns, 15 32-pound guns, 28 24-pound guns, 16 12 pound guns, all which are *embarbette*; also 3 10-inch siege mortars, 4 8-inch siege mortars and 3 stone mortars, used for throwing stones; these are of brass, and have a bore 16 inches in diameter. Also, 10 Coehorn's brass 24 pounders, 5 8-inch siege howitzers, and the following field cannon: 4 12-pound guns, 4 6-pounders, 2 24-pound howitzers, 2 12-pound do.

This armament was fixed by a Board of Officers appointed in 1854 to arrange and determine the armaments of all the permanent fortifications in the United States.

The garrison is to consist of eight companies of artillery, seven of which are already here. The other will report so soon as its ranks have been filled by recruits, as already stated in the telegraphic column of the Times. The post is under the command of Col. Harvey Brown, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war.

The work of constructing Fort Calhoun, known as the "Rip Raps," which had been discontinued for a number of years in consequence of the uncertain foundation, has been resumed. The subsidence of the work reached its termination in 1857, when the weight of stone was removed and the walls again commenced under the superintendence of Col. De Russy, one of the most distinguished Engineers of this or any other country, assisted by an able corps of subordinates, among whom I beg to notice Mr. Francis Mahoney, a civil engineer who has worked his way up from the position of stone cutter until he occupies the highest rank among mathematicians.

Fort Calhoun, when completed, will be an imposing structure, fifty feet above water, with three tiers of guns of the largest calibre. The stone now being used is a superior article of granite from the Richmond quarries.

The Board to test the relative merits of severa newly-invented rifle-cannon will resume its proceedings in a few days, as the additional guns and projectiles have arrived. The experiments thus far satisfy the Board of undoubted improvement in range and accuracy.

Ex-President Tyler gave an ex-elegant reception to his friends last week, and "Filla Margarete" was thronged with a crowd of lively guests. Mr. Justice Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, was among the guests. Among the guests at the Hygeia Hotel I notice Lieutenant Governor Montague, who seems to be a gentleman of great modesty of demeanor, and one slow o speech. He would not be selected from a crowd as either a great man, or one calculated to excite popular enthusiasm. He reports Governor Letcher as much improved in health.

It is amusing to hear the friends of the Hon. John M. Botts scheming and planning to secure his nomination by the Republican Party. They have succeeded, certainly, in satisfying themselves that Botts is to be the next President of the United States.

The Hygeia Hotel is still full, but not crowded, and, though many leave, others are constantly arriving. Everything is now in a state of feverish excitement, owing to the grand fancy dress and masquerade ball which takes place here on Thursday next. One leading feature of this ball is, Ex-President Tyler heads the list of managers. A brilliant affair is anticipated.

The belles of Old Point this season have been as numerous as they have been beautiful and attractive. The yacht *Haswell*, of Providence, R. I., left this morning, with a lively crew to return, carrying a number of Knights Templars, who had been on a visit to Richmond. The yacht is a little beauty. May she reach her port in safety.

Q.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONFIDENCE MEN.

The Secret Agent to California and his Ways.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859

The newspapers will have informed you that Mr. Buchanan's *penchant* for the Hellenic race is not confined to the individual who will soon have to measure intellectual swords with the shrewd and oily Sir William Gore Ouseley. Another Greek, although from an entirely different latitude, and by no means of a kindred character with the learned professor, has been found willing and ready to serve his adopted country, for a consideration, and at an enormous sacrifice of personal convenience. The person in question is familiarly known in the "city of magnificent distances" by the euphonious cognomen of "Paddy" McGuire, otherwise appellated, James McGuire, a bird of decidedly different feathers from the popular auctioneer of that name. James *alias* "Paddy" McGuire, is, moreover, known to fame as Capt. James McGuire, of that ilk, and among his intimate bar-room associates, which latter are more numerous than select, by the more high-sounding title of Col. McGuire, although, by what feats of arms or military service he has earned either of these proud distinctions, the Muse of History has altogether failed to inform us. This, however, is nothing to the point in question, which simply concerns the appointment of Jim, otherwise Paddy McGuire, as a secret agent to California, the matter of his antecedents or fitness for the place being entirely irrelevant to our purpose, as it no doubt was to the object which President Buchanan had in view. Whether this special mission has reference to the War of the Roses which is now raging with so much *acharnement* between the Gwin and Broderick factions in that fructiferous region, and threatens to give us a new illustration of the lamented fate of the Kilkenny cats, is not for me to determine, as I have been for years thoroughly and intimately acquainted with the great and little characters which infest the political highways of Washington. I will endeavor to give you some insight into the new public character which the magic wand of President Buchanan has just called into existence.

Colonel, or we should say Capt. McGuire, though more familiarly denominated "Paddy," is, as you may infer without any comment of my own, a native of that delectable isle, which has supplied this benighted country with so many disinterested patriots. He commenced his American career as a sutler to some companies of the Marines, during the famous Florida War, in which capacity, if he did not succeed in realizing a fabulous pile, as many Emeralders of less pretensions have done, he continued to create around him an element of such intense and fervid heat, that he was very soon compelled to vamose the Marine rancho, with a broad, long plume of purest white streaming in his rear. "Paddy" McGuire's genius, however, was of a kind which could not long endure the confinement of a napkin or even a bushel, and having arrived at this conclusion, that Washington was the very spot for a man of his parts and extreme modesty to luxuriate in, to Washington he came accordingly. A fascinating widow, with a fascinating lot of human chattels, of every shape, size and complexion at her disposal, very soon attracted the attention of our sensitive Milesian, which resulted in the whole lot, widow, niggers and all, being knocked down to him, and transferred to his conjugal keeping.

The company of the widow, however, now rejoicing in the sonorous and enviable appellation of Mrs. McGuire, and the more enduring attractions of a rent-roll, derived from the hire and barter of the human chattels aforesaid, did not quite fill up the measure of "Paddy" McGuire's ambition; although independent of his military dignities, he had established, on an imperishable foundation, the significant title of "Bladderskite" McGuire, from a laudable propensity to unbosom himself at all times, either in season or out of season. The soul of "Paddy" McGuire sighed for the troubled waters of political life, and to politics he accordingly betook himself. But although he fretted himself almost into the likeness of a mop-stick in his efforts to improve his sphere of usefulness during the Presidency of James K. Polk, it was only under the more congenial auspices of Franklin Pierce that he succeeded in making himself felt and appreciated. During the political canvass which preceded that gentleman's elevation to the Presidential chair, "Paddy" McGuire sought every possible means by which Democratic notoriety could be achieved and finally hit upon the plan of pouring the vials of his vituperation upon the venerated head of Gen. Scott, whom, by way of culmination, in a *brochure* replete with vulgar abuse, he stigmatized as a wretch. The hit was tremendous. Although the respectable men of the Democratic Party spurned all affiliation with a creature who could be guilty of so disgusting a solecism, the masses applauded the deed *á gorge deployée*, and Gen. Pierce rewarded the ribald slanderer with a postal agency. Who will say now that Republics are ungrateful?

I have not been able to obtain any reliable information as to the nature of the services which Paddy McQuire has rendered to James Buchanan, to entitle him to this last mark of Executive favor; but to employ a man on a secret service of any kind, who has acquired an unenviable reputation for loquacity, and is every where known as the leakiest vessel into which the ingredients of human confidence were ever poured, is another proof of that extraordinary tact and adroitness which have characterized the action of the present Chief Magistrate whenever the necessity has arisen for sending men upon any service requiring the utmost discretion and self-adaptation to circumstances. It is one of those eccentric freaks in the policy of a ruler which a French politician would designate by a livelier term than *folly*.

ALGERINE.

The Mexican Question in the British Cabinet.

From the London Morning Post, (Ministerial Organ.)

The condition of Mexico for several years past has been a scandal and disgrace to the civilized world. If we are asked for proof of this assertion we have only to refer to those gross and infamous outrages upon life and property which have marked the successes of the various chieftains who in that country have obtained the temporary possession of power. So long as violence was confined to Mexican subjects neither England, France, Spain, nor the United States had the slightest right or excuse to interfere. But the citizens of all these Powers have been exposed to exactly the same cruelty and oppression as native Mexicans. Some of the former have been shot in cold blood; contributions from foreigners under the pain of instant death, have been exacted and the flag of England has given no protection to British subjects resident within the Republic. Treasure destined for exportation has been seized in transitu, and, as a necessary consequence, the payment of the foreign debt of Mexico has been rendered a measure of impossibility. In the presence of these facts the English and United States Ministers have agreed to differ. Mr. Otway and Mr. McLane cannot concur in any common course of policy, and the British Government, with that spirit of fair play which must be considered most satisfactory by the United States Cabinet, has determined to institute an inquiry into the conduct of its representative, Mr. Otway. All the four Powers have, for some time, had squadrons on the Mexican coast, but no effectual reparation has been obtained. We can easily understand that system of mutual check which an exhibition of separate naval forces may present. The Government of the United States has now tried diplomacy; and, if the intelligence received by the last American mail be correct, Mexico, from one end to the other, will speedily be as much an integral portion of the great Northern Republic as Texas and California. We hear that a treaty has been concluded between the United States and Mexico, which gives to the former a right of way "between the Rio Grande and the Gulf of California, with guarantees for their protection and safety." This article is no doubt intended to facilitate the construction of the railroad, the line of which an American expedition three years ago surveyed and proved to be easily feasible. Next, "the right of way and valuable privileges of transit" are secured to this American company holding the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. We do not quarrel with the Cabinet at Washington for obtaining means of communication across the continent of North America, which will largely tend to develop the military power and the commercial prosperity of the United States. But the American Government has secured "the right of transporting troops to protect them in default of Mexico fulfilling that duty." This amounts to right of direct military intervention, but this right is even more indirectly embodied in a subsequent article, which provides that by another treaty the United States may exercise "a protectorate over Mexico." Considering the state of rapine and violence which has too long been suffered to exist in the Republic, the protectorate of the United States is perhaps the best and most natural solution which can be suggested of a most difficult complication. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that of the foreign debt of Mexico eight millions out of ten are held by British subjects. If, by the convenient and peaceable process which this treaty provides, Mexico is destined to fall under the protection of the United States—the first step to virtual annexation—what guarantee will the British holders of the Mexican debt have that the doctrine of repudiation will not be disagreeably and unjustly extended from the North to the far South? On political and social grounds we think that Mexico as a portion of the United States, would offer a more safe and valuable field for British commerce than in its present chronic condition of violence, revolution and lawlessness. But her Majesty's Ministers will neglect the interests of the capitalists of this country, and at the same time fully admit the Monroe doctrine, if they permit the Government of the United States to have its own way with respect to the political organization of Mexico. If we consider monetary and commercial interests, the people of this country have more direct and immediate concern with Mexico than with Italy. Fortunately the question has not fallen into the utterly incompetent hands of Lord Elcho, who wishes, with respect to Italy, to substitute for the responsibility of the executive a vote of the House of Commons, which must in every case at present be premature and wholly unnecessary. We trust that the Mexican bondholders will make their case heard, and require the Government not to concur in any American protectorate over the republic of Mexico until the foreign debt in which they are so deeply interested, has been fully and amply guaranteed.

The Atlantic Telegraph—A Suggestion worth Considering.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Did it ever occur to you that *in the laying* of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, the injury was done which finally destroyed its power of working?

I have examined every article published by you, on the subject of this great experiment, but I have never yet seen anything which seemed to satisfactorily explain the *cause* of failure.

On the day of the celebration, I obtained a piece of the cable, (the first I had seen,) when it struck me that a miracle almost must have been performed if some four or five miles of such wire had been suspended (even in water) without parting the bundle of copper wires running through its centre. I called the attention of several friends to the remarkable fact—for such it seemed to be at the time—and concluded that those seven little wires (the conducting wires) had really supported the entire cable.

I think, on examination, that you will notice that the spiral wires covering the elastic packing are susceptible of being elongated to a much greater extent than it is possible for the copper or conducting wires to yield without breaking

Now, it is generally supposed that the *turn* of the covering wires is so moderate that but little lengthening of the cable can take place; but when we consider that four miles of the cable is to be taken into consideration, and that these covering wires rest upon a yielding substance, we see at once the possibility of its great extension.

Now let us suppose the conducting wires have parted; it is not probable they have all broken in the same spot, but like a bundle of threads slightly twisted and drawn until broken, each has parted at its weakest point. As soon as the strain is withdrawn, by the cable's reaching the bed of the ocean, the elasticity of the covering restores the divided ends to a juxtaposition, and the magnetic circle is complete and messages are transmitted, but as the cable settles in its position, a strain is again produced from some elevated points, and the conducting wires being again separated the circle is broken and the cable becomes useless.

If this be the case with the wire which has been the subject of so much anxiety, how easily it might be obviated in the construction of another, by giving the conducting wire coil enough within the packing to yield to any strain that might come upon it. And I believe that many of those instances where communication could not be had between the vessels while the cable was being laid were caused by the separation of the conducting wires only.

Yours respectfully,

ISAAC L. WELSH.

A Sufferer at Suffern.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A man killed! *N'importe?* We are getting used to that sort of thing. We are fast becoming indifferent to railroad slaughters; we hear and read o them with perfect callousness, always supposed none of our friends or relatives were in the cars to which the "accident" happened. Killed! We ask how many? and faintly utter a surprise that there was not twice the number torn and mangled, when we consider the dreadul circumstances by which the fated passengers were surrounded. I felt this sort of surprise myself Mr. Editor, when, this morning, after running a man down near Nanuet Station, on the Suffern and Piermont branch of the Erie Road, I felt the cars tearing over a track which is not fit for a hand-car, to say nothing of a heavily loaded train. There had been a slight, aye, but a very slight delay, by the destruction of that one human life, but a much longer one had been caused by supplying the engine at the aforesaid station with its element of life from a huge pile of wood. On we went, for we had to make up for lost time. The ricketty old cars fairly leaped over a track as rough as a country road, where the turnpike shovel has been at work. We turned the fearful curve at Blauveltsville at full run, made the run from this village to Piermont at the rate of forty miles an hour, (I timed them,) and, as I said before, I found myself agreeably surprised to reach the pier with sound limbs, and with but one fellow being far behind us in the agonies of death.

Let me go a little further on to the causes of this surprise. The Erie Railroad seems to have no kind of sympathy any longer for us poor Rocklanders, since its directors have made up their mind to withdraw all traffic from the Suffern branch, and locate their freight dépôt near Jersey City. They do but little if anything for us, from which we, in our travels, could derive any benefit. If the track is so much out of repair on our branch as to render the passing of freight trains absolutely impossible, the repair is done by substituting for the defective rails such as on the main line of the Erie have been taken up as unsafe, and consequently have been virtually condemned. In some parts the iron has been completely worn through, one half of its surface having literally peeled off and laying by the side of the track, in appearance like as many pieces of tinfoil. In other portions of the road the timbers have given way, and the rails have consequently "caved in" to such an extent that you feel in passing over it as though the car indulged in the innocent pastime of rushing through a rut. This is particularly the case near the great curve to which I referred before, a curve which should be passed only with the exercise of the greatest amount of caution, whereas it is never passed at a slower pace than any other part of this road. Ask the conductor and engineer, and they will tell you what all conductors and engineers say: "We have to be on time, and the company makes no allowance for wooding up or for a rough track!" This is our consolation, Mr. Editor. The Directors will rather see our lives put in jeopardy than mend the road or allow time enough to pass it in its present state without positive danger. Hence my surprise this morning at being safely landed, and you would have shared it had you been along. But if within a reasonable time you hear of the destruction of a whole train on our road, I trust that this timely notice of the causes which brought it about will make you look upon the matter with the eye of a philosopher, and as a foregone conclusion.

ROCKLANDER.

Horrible Murder and Suicide—A Macdonald Case in Galveston.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, Aug. 16.

A terrible tragedy was enacted in our city on Sunday last. The circumstances of the case are as follows: Thos. Chamberlain, a stevedore, residing in New-Orleans, arrived here, Sunday morning, on the steamer *Omega*, in pursuit of his wife, who had left him some two weeks previous for this city, taking with her $150 belonging to the husband. On his arrival he ascertained that she was stopping at a house of ill-fame on Broadway; he at once proceeded to the place and had an interview with her; he asked her to return to New-Orleans with him; this she positively refused to do. An altercation then took place, he drawing a dagger and stabbing her in the neck and breast. This affray took place on a bed in a wing of the house on the ground floor. After being stabbed as above stated, she jumped out of the window and ran (covered with blood that was streaming from her person) to the parlor door, pursued by her husband with a loaded pistol. She was admitted by one of the girls and the door closed on her pursuer. He, however, forced it open, and, presenting his pistol, threatened any one who interfered with him with instant death. The women ran out into the street crying murder. He then pursued his already wounded wife into the back parlor, from where was heard to proceed two rapid shots, accompanied with a heavy fall.

Deputy-Marshal Wm. Prowse happening to be in the vicinity, attracted by the cries of murder, at once proceeded to the spot, and found the two lying side by side, he having shot her through the left breast, and himself in the head. Her dress was on fire, but so sure had been the aim that neither stirred from where they fell. The shot that took effect on his person was in the nostril, and produced instant death. Mr. Chamberlain is represented as a sober, quiet and inoffensive man, and that he married this woman in a house of ill-fame in New-York, and this was the second time she had left him. She was a resident last Fall of the same house where the tragedy occurred. About $175 were found on his person in gold, and a valuable gold watch. Coroner Friedman called a jury of inquest, and the following verdict was returned:

"We, the Jury, find from the evidence that the deceased, Mary Chamberlain, 27 years of age, wife of Thomas Chamberlain, came to her death from a stab received from the hands of the said Thomas Chamberlain. The fatal wound was an incision in the left cheek, penetrating the neck, cutting the carotid artery, and causing almost instant death. We also find that the said Thomas Chamberlain, also deceased, aged 37, came to his death from a wound received from a pistol-shot fired by his own hand, which entered the right nostril, the ball lodging in the base of the brain, causing instant death."

Award of Gen. Jackson's Snuff-box to Gen Burnett, of New-York.

Gen. Jackson's gold snuff-box, the box of many contentions, is finally disposed of. Gen. Ward B. Burnett, of this City, famous in the Mexican War, is the happy recipient. The presentation was formally made at Nashville on Wednesday, Aug. 17, and the ceremony is thus described:

Andrew Jackson, Jr., being absent, the presentation was made by Dr. John M. Lawrence, of the Hermitage District, and was received by the Hon. Gideon J. Pillow, as the representative of Gen. Burnett.

On motion by Gen. Sam. R. Anderson, Mayor McGavock was called to the Chair, who requested H. K. Walker and J. O. Griffith to act as Secretaries.

Dr. Lawrence, in making the presentation, read the following remarks of Mr. Jackson, expressive of the convictions under which the decision was made:

My venerated father, Gen. Andrew Jackson, in his last will and testament, bequeaths this gold box, presented to him by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, "to that patriot residing in the City of New-York, who shall be adjudged by his countrymen to have been the most valiant in defence of his country and his country's rights." As the administrator, and in execution of this clause of the will, I am satisfied that it is my duty to present the gold box thus bequeathed to Gen. Ward B. Burnett, of the City of New-York, as the patriot to whom it rightfully belongs, for his gallant conduct as Colonel of the New-York Regiment of Volunteers, in the late war with Mexico.

Sir, my mind has arrived at this conclusion after the most careful examination and investigation of the evidence furnished by the great body of the officers and privates associated with and under your command during the war.

I do, therefore, now present the said box to you, through the hands of my son-in-law and representative, Dr. John M. Lawrence, and trust that the example of illustrious life and distinguished services of the testator, and the distinction which the bequest confers upon you, will commend to you, and to the youths of our country, as a principle of duty, his patriotic motto: "Our glorious Union; it must and shall be preserved." ANDREW JACKSON.

The following letter shows the authority under which Gen. Pillow acted as the representative of Gen. Burnett:

NEBRASKA CITY, N. T., Monday, Aug. 8, 1859.

Maj.-Gen. Pillow—*My Dear Sir:* I am informed by our mutual friend, Gen. S. R. Anderson, of Nashville, that the son-in-law of Col. Andrew Jackson, Dr. Lawrence, is duly authorized and ready to deliver the box left by the bequest of Gen. Jackson, and under the generous decision of my comrades in arms, awarded to me by Col. Andrew Jackson.

Unfortunately, I cannot receive it in person, as I have just organized a party, and made my outfit for an extensive exploration on the plains, under the orders of the Bureau of Public Lands.

Before leaving Tennessee it was understood that you should receive the invaluable relic for me and in my name, in the event that I could not receive it in person. Permit me then to trespass upon your courtesy, by requesting that you will act for me on the occasion of the presentation.

Brevet-Capt. Henry Gaine, my fellow-soldier and friend, has authority from me to receive the box from you and deposit it for safe keeping until my return to the States next Winter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c., WARD B. BURNETT.

Gen. Pillow received the box, spoke briefly, and then read a letter from Gen. Burnett, in which the following passage occurs:

Sir: When I remember the brave officers and men of the citizen soldiery of New-York with whom I have had the good fortune to be associated in scenes of trial and danger, both the living and the dead, around whom the laurel and the cypress have been sadly intertwined, I should realize a just hesitation in accepting the high distinction now proffered me, and would, indeed, shrink from its acceptance, were I not prompted by the liberal accord with which they have selected me as its recipient.

The New Territory of Jefferson.

THE TERRITORIAL CONVENTION—MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS, &C.

The St. Louis *Republican* has news from the Rocky Mountains to August 6, with further particulars of the movements in the new Territory of Jefferson. The Territorial Convention had adjourned after a session of a week. It adopted a Constitution which is to be submitted to a popular vote. If sustained, the vote is to be considered as favorable to a State Government, and if not, to a Territorial one.

The *Republican* says:

"The Convention adopted also a memorial to Congress asking an immediate organization of a Territorial Government. This, as well as the Constitution of the proposed State is to be submitted to the popular vote, either to be considered as adopted as the majority shall determine. This memorial asks Congress to pass an enabling act for the admission of Jefferson Territory as a State.

A resolution allowing foreign-born citizens, under certain restrictions, the right to vote on the adoption of the Constitution or memorial was lost. A report on corporations was so amended as to recommend provisions forbidding the circulation of bank indebtedness as money. A Committee was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress, asking for the establishment of an Assay Office in Jefferson."

The Rocky Mountain *News*, a brisk little paper, has the following items:

"J. Van Duzen gives an interesting account of a prospecting tour made into the country. He went 100 miles north of Mountain City, and found gold in all the streams and valleys, and arrangements were perfected for a thorough exploration.

Messrs. Sopris & Gest make a report on the character of the quartz gold at Mountain City, on the claims of the Mammoth Quartz Lead Company. From one pound of pulverized quartz, the yield of gold was five cents per ounce; from another, of a different formation, the yield was two and a half per ounce.

Information from the mines is very flattering, the claims in operation, with one or two exceptions, are doing as well as before reported. Of late, we have seen several nuggets of considerable size taken out—one weighing fifty-six penny-weights. On the head waters of the Bayou Salado, some seventy five miles southwest of here, rich diggings are discovered, in which two men, with pans, made $20 03 in one day. Sluices are now going up.

Extravagant reports are coming in from the Colorado River, about one hundred and twenty miles southwest of this place, about men taking out a pound of gold per day. Numbers of miners are gone out there, and we shall soon be able to report advisedly. North of us, as far as the Cheyenne Pass, mining operations are progressing, and near the Pass, report says, very rich diggings are found.

From calculations made by Mr. H. McAfee, we draw the following deductions, which may, perhaps, be interesting to many of our readers. We give the boundary lines and distance. From 27 to 43 degrees north latitude—417 miles. From 102 to 110 degrees west longitude on the south line—329 and one-fifth miles. From 102 to 110 degrees on the north line—310 miles and a fraction. Area, 129,668 square miles.

The Oath of a Horse-Thief.—Two men, D. A. Roush and J. E. Holly, from Cincinnati, were sent to prison in Louisville, a few days since, on suspicion of horse-stealing, having shipped a fine stallion the day previous. Roush's conduct, such as appearing in false whiskers and the like, caused his arrest. On his person was found the following oath, which would indicate that he is one of an organized band of horse-thieves:

In the name of the Power above, and in the name of all his host of angels and ministers, whom I invoke to bear record of my words; in the name of him below, whom we fear and whom we hate, I swear.

I swear that from this moment to the end of my life I devote myself, without any reserve, to the fancy reform; that I will never leave it without the permission of my Captain; that in sickness or in health, in adversity or in prosperity, I will never leave, quit or resign without the consent of my Captain; I will obey my Captain, even unto death, in all transactions; I will be bound by the laws he has established and with the regulations he has made; and I invoke these powers in the event of my failing to fulfil this, my oath, to shower down all the ills to which human nature is susceptible; may all the maladies in which lingering wretches who crave to die still exist, be my fate; may my days be restless, my nights sleepless, the pains and agonies of hell goad me on to desperation, my limbs wither from my body, my body paralyzed with sickness, my breath tainted, my eyeballs sightless, my soul damned, if I fail in anything I have sworn; but all I implore that power to shower upon me ten thousand times the miseries that mortals ever imagined, if I, by word, thought, deed or design, betray one of my brethren or captain, or raise my hand or voice to witness against him in a court of justice, may my tongue rot from its roof to the lip, and leave me a speechless liar, if I am in this guilty; but I swear to state all that is false, unless the truth can benefit the prisoner; to this, in all and every part, I swear; to every word and sentence I swear, by Him above, by him below, by all that rules, by all that serves, I swear.

The Pittsburgh *Journal* says of the coal-miners now on a strike, that their number is 3,000, and that they are making extraordinary efforts to secure unity and energy among themselves, and to induce the pit-owners to come to their terms. The movement is now so general that there seems no probability of a settlement without a compromise. The trade is a very important one, and its suspension a serious injury to all business interests.

FROM KANSAS.

Nebraska and Kansas—Two New States—The New Constitution—The Prospect.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Sunday, Aug. 14, 1859.

The refusal of the Constitutional Convention at Wyandotte to comply with the memorial of certain citizens of South Nebraska to extend our northern boundary to the Platte River gives general satisfaction to our people, and has been productive of good results in our neighboring Territory; for the citizens of Nebraska, despairing of success in securing annexation to Kansas, and determined to rid themselves of the arrogance, expense and delay occasioned by the Federal appointees to office there, have set on foot an active movement for the organization of a State government, and intend to apply for admission into the Union at the next session of Congress.

The members of the House of Representatives can congratulate themselves upon having an opportunity during next Winter, to add two more stars to the American constellation, Nebraska and Kansas. The House will doubtless pass favorably upon the application of the people of the two Territories for admission into the great Confederacy of sovereign States, but it is expected in several quarters that the Senate and President of these United States will oppose and defeat the measure of admission, and compel us to the humiliation of remaining in a territorial form of existence.

The Democratic Party of this Territory expect its defeat in the Senate, and are hard at work to render its failure certain. They will do what they can to induce the people of Kansas to reject the new Constitution, and relieve the party in power at Washington from any responsibility in keeping us out of the Union.

It is said that the Governor of the Territory of Nebraska has determined to call a special session of the Legislature, to provide for calling a convention to frame a Constitution for the future State of Nebraska, to be done as speedily as possible, so that their organic law can be ratified by a popular vote, and sent to Washington by the commencement of the next session of Congress.

The present indications are that a very large vote will be polled in this Territory against the adoption of the new Constitution. The Democrats make a dead stand against it; while it is objectionable to many who consider themselves Republicans, because it is not blurred or disgraced by a clause providing for the exclusion of all colored persons from the future State;—an iniquitous proposition, but still it is favored by many of our people, who desire a "Free white State."

The Anti-Slavery men, those who have struggled here for five years in behalf of Freedom and have some appreciation of the true spirit of liberty, are opposed to the Wyandotte Constitution, because it is exclusive in its provision for the exercise of the elective franchise, confining it to white male citizens of twenty-one years of age, withholding the right of suffrage from all who are not strictly and legally white, excluding from the ballot-box the intelligent American, while any and every ignorant, bestial or drunken ruffian who has the one quality of white blood, though his very soul is blackened with moral pollution, filth and crime, has free access to it, is infamous and abhorent to every impulse of justice and manhood. These men, and they are numerous in Kansas, are very much chagrined that the Convention, composed of a large majority of Republicans, should have conceded and yielded so much to the dark spirit of Slavery, as to make so mean and cowardly a concession as to deny any but white men the right to vote at our elections.

The word white was incorporated into our organic law for the purpose of securing the support and votes of a certain class of our inhabitants, who through ignorance of the essential elements of freedom and humanity cherish the most absurd and villanous prejudices as principles. But these same men are not yet satisfied; the word white is not enough; they strenuously insist upon incorporating into the Constitution a wicked and iniquitous provision, providing for the exclusion of all people of color from the State. Oregon has done it, say they, and Kansas shall, or we will go for a Slave State. "If niggers are to remain here, they must be slaves." Consequently, these black law men will vote against the ratification of the Wyandotte document.

Other men will vote against it for the reason that the boundary as established is not perfectly satisfactory to them. They desire the annexation of Southern Nebraska, and the Pike's Peak regions of imagined gold fields, to the State.

However, the opposition to the new Constitution has not yet assumed sufficient magnitude to occasion serious alarm that it will be defeated before the people, who hate a territorial form of government, and in their anxiety to free themselves from it, are disposed, if not determined, to support any measure that will secure that one great object.

The renomination of Mr. M. J. PARROTT for Congress, gives general satisfaction to all but the Democrats, who well know that he is the strongest man in the Republican Party, to run for the position; they are very much puzzled to know who their strongest man is, to make the race with him. Their candidates are somewhat mixed up and identified with the troubles here in times past; have an infamous record to go before the people with, and hence their anxiety to ascertain their best man. Mr. DENMAN, Mayor of Leavenworth City, seems to have the inside track for the Democratic nomination; he is a good business man, and Catholic—great on lager bier—and but little against him, to what there is against the other candidates; he has no record that is particularly objectionable.

Conflicting accounts continue to reach us in reference to the richness of the gold mines of Western Kansas; disappointed gold adventurers are arriving almost daily, reporting it a monstrous humbug, while letters are received from persons now in the mountains, giving every encouragement for others to go out and try their luck in the new El Dorado of the West.

All agree gold exists there, and that it is found scattered over that section of country; the only point of disagreement is, that it is not found in sufficient quantities to pay for the extremely hard labor required to get it. Six Missourians came in a few days since; they report having prospected in the mountains for nearly a month, but found nothing to pay, and so they gave it up.

A young man named KING, arrived here on Friday last, in twenty days from Denver City; he intends to return in a few weeks with a circulating library, for the use of the miners during the approaching Winter; he calculates that five thousand people will come out of the mountains late in the Fall, and remain at Denver until Spring opens, with nothing to do but read, gamble and sleep. His reports are rather encouraging; he advises all that contemplate a trip to the mines to defer it until Spring; he considers it too late to go this season.

The wheat crop this season was very large in Kansas.

Yours, ARAGO.

The Democratic Convention—Judge Johnson Nominated for Congress—Ex-Governor Shannon President of the Convention.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

TOPEKA, (Kansas,) Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859.

This has been a fine and glorious day as far as the weather was concerned, a gentle breeze from the southwest, a clear sky overhead, and all around was gay and joyous, except the Democratic chiefs who were anxious for the success of their favorite and the harmony of ye great, glorious Democratic party. They were up early, and congregated together in synods, in private chambers and corners, to lay the wires for controlling the action of the Convention. The candidates were on hand very condescending and gracious, but with an anxious phiz, apprehending defeat, but hoping and working for success.

At last the hour having arrived for the Convention to assemble it met, and effected a temporary organization by calling Mr. HEATH to the chair. After appointing a Secretary and Committee on Credentials and Permanent Organization, they adjourned until the afternoon, when they again met, and Committees made a report; when lo! and behold, his Excellency Ex-Gov. WILSON SHANNON, of Lecompton, is made President of ye great Convention. The Vice-Presidents and knights of the quill take position, and the war commences. First ballot HOLDERMAN is in advance—he leads in the race—but a majority is against him; another vote is necessary—no choice; another ballot—ditto. The contest narrows down to DAVIS, the Buchananeer, and JOHNSON, the Douglasite.

The latter is a respectable demagogue, the former a mean, contemptible doughface and lick-spittle, more acceptable to ye party, but not strong before the people. JOHNSON can tell amusing anecdotes and is an eloquent speaker on the stump, which was a powerful consideration with the delegates, and JOHNSON was the successful candidate in the Convention.

The result of the ballot is announced, JOHNSON is called out, he thanks the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, he announces his intention to beat the nominee of ye Republican Party. Mr. PARROTT on the stump, loud cheering from the Democratic dupes, who love to amuse themselves in imaginary success in the approaching canvas and election for Delegates to Congress.

Others address the convention; the Wyandotte constitution is severely denounced, and the delegates conclude to adjourn *sine die*, which was done, and they all return to their respective homes to make known to the dear people the harmonious result of their deliberations in convention in the Black Republican town of Topeka.

The two candidates before the people—PARROTT and JOHNSON—are both good speakers, and will take the field at an early day, and stump eastern Kansas all over; friends will work for each in the gold mines.

The people are determined upon a rigid enforcement of the registry law, which will secure a fair election, and the return of PARROTT to Congress.

A hard fight will be made upon the ratification of the new constitution. The Democrats are united in their opposition, while the Republicans are divided upon the great question. Some oppose it because the boundaries do not please: some oppose the banking provision: others on account of the word white: and others because it does not contain an infamous black law, providing for the exclusion of all colored persons from the future State of Kansas: some for one thing and some for another, while the entire Democratic Party oppose it because opposition to its ratification is a party measure, and they are subservient to the *dictum* of party leaders.

Yours, JACQUES.

FROM UTAH.

Court Proceedings—The Sales at Camp Floyd—New Delegates to Congress—Postal Arrangements—Business in the Territory.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, July 29, 1859.

The Third Judicial District Court, Judge SINCLAIR presiding, opened its session in this city the first of this week; but owing to the juries being incomplete, was adjourned until yesterday, when Judge SINCLAIR delivered an able and pointed charge to the Grand Jury; one suited to the times and locality, referring to crimes and their punishment, to events past and present in this Territory. The Jury is composed chiefly of the "brethren," and consequently their approval or condemnation of crimes committed here and by their fellows, will be evinced by their action on the bills that may be laid before them. There is a very large amount of business to come before the Court, and we anticipate a long term. Judge CRADLEBAUGH is about departing for Carson Valley, his district, to open his Court there next month.

The Probate Court in and for this County has been in session for some time past, and last week held criminal jurisdiction in the case of The Commonwealth *vs.* DELOSS GIBSON for the murder of JOHNSON in this city, some weeks since. The Court pretended unwillingness to try this case, because its jurisdiction was contested; yet notwithstanding its hesitation it carried out its presumption by hearing said case, when the United States Court, the proper tribunal, was on the eve of sitting. The accused was brought in guilty in the first degree, but sentence has not yet been pronounced. We look to the present sitting of the United States Court for plain and positive decisions or for a full, fair and final exhibition of the futility of the Courts in the Territory. The use of the Court-house, built by appropriations from Congress, although occupied by the Probate Court, has been refused to the United States Court; which has had to accommodate itself with small and inferior apartments in the "Council House" used for the same purpose in the earlier days of the Territory.

The suit of rooms and offices occupied by the Secretary of State, Governor, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, have also been denied them, except under advanced rents. The supposed cause is the ill-feeling engendered through their disagreement with the views held by the heads of the Church, who are the owners of the buildings. Thus animosities are manifested by this people in every way that can inconvenience the Government officials.

The mule sales at Camp Floyd, are still progressing, and of late to the better interest of the Government, as prices had advanced full fifty per cent during the past week. The sales are expected to conclude in two or three days at farthest. Simultaneous sales have been held in this city, disposing of the refuse animals purchased by large dealers at the Camp, and animals have sold here at from $35 to $75 per head. Emigrants are disposing of their cattle and freshly outfitting with mules.

The 24th instant, the great anniversary of this people, passed off very quietly, owing part to its occurring on Sunday, and chiefly, we suppose, to counsel not to render it, as heretofore, of greater import than the 4th of July.

The brethren have rescinded the nomination of Gen. ELDRIDGE as Delegate to Congress, as his long absence from the Territory disqualifies him, and substituted Capt. WM. H. HOOPER, who is doubtless well known to your mercantile community as an old merchant among the Mormons.

The change of postal services ordered by the Department, over this route, from a weekly to a semi-monthly, is a great inconvenience and imposition, especially whilst the Butterfield route is sustained and increased. This is surely the most practical overland trail, as well as capable, all things being equal, of carrying the mails in the shortest time. Business is dull,—more so than was ever known; so say old merchants. Trains of goods are daily arriving, and the market is becoming glutted.

A. B.

The "Valley Tan" on Polygamy.

The *Valley Tan*, July 27, has the following:

"The system of polygamy practiced in this Territory we regard as utterly repulsive to the rights of humanity.

All civilized countries, and, (what has the most bearing in this particular case,) all the States and Territories of the United States, *except one*,) consider and treat polygamy as a crime, and punishable with penalties more or less severe.

We believe that the Territories of the United States, being the common property of those States, should be ruled by the Federal Government for the benefit of all the States.

We think not only that the Federal Government has the right to suppress polygamy, but we say that, in virtue of the power it has for the protection of society from abuses of civil or religious liberty, it ought to have been long since. While the Constitution of the United States guarantees the rights of conscience in religion, and the pursuit of happiness, it is not supposed that the authorities under the Constitution shall overlook any enormities which may be perpetrated under the name of *religion*, or any undue interference with the rights of others while in the pursuit of happiness."

The Spingler Institute in a New Home.

About three months since Mr. ABBOTT, the principal of the Spingler Institute, entered into arrangements with Mr. TOWNSEND for the purchase of his famous residence on Fifth-avenue, and the transfer of that building, with all its furniture, has been effected, we understand, for the sum of $200,000. We need not pause to describe it, for the splendor, not to say extravagance, of its architectural decorations, have been a matter of public notoriety and town-talk ever since it was built. The edifice covers six lots, on the summit of Murray-hill.

In addition to the sum paid for the building, many alterations were necessary, and it is in contemplation, we learn, to build a spacious lecture-room on the western side of the house. In the picture gallery, there are some twelve or fourteen paintings, taken by one of the most eminent copyists of the day, from celebrated Italian masterpieces; and in addition to these there are the four originals of the allegorical pictures, entitled "The Voyage of Life," painted by the late THOMAS COLE and distributed by the American Art Union in 1848. As a decided feature in the history of the City's growth, this enormous undertaking deserves to be chronicled, whatever be its actual merits or its eventual issue.

A law-suit of some importance, involving a principle as to the duties of steamboat captains, was tried at Belvalle, Orange County, N. Y., on the 26th of July. The issue was between Daniel L. Holley, complainant, and Capt. Anderson, of the steamboat *Thomas Powell*, defendant. On the 26th day of August, 1858, Mr. Holley stepped upon the gang-plank of the *Thomas Powell*, as she was lying at Rondout, a few moments before her starting time. The plank fell from the dock, precipitating him into the water. The action was brought to recover damages. The jury, after a short deliberation, gave the plaintiff a verdict of $50.

LETTERS FROM SUMMER LOUNGERS.

Trout-fishing in Canada.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HAMILTON, C. W., Monday, Aug. 22, 1859.

The TIMES was the first paper that I saw on my return from the backwoods into civilization. It contained a column or so of "letters from Summer loungers," on perusing which the *cacoëthes scribendi* seized me, and here behold me at my desk, resolved to tell how I—the type of a not very numerous class—have spent at least a part of the "heated term."

It had been resolved, long ago, by some of "our set," that we would, for at least a week, bid adieu to the hum of cities, the luxury of chairs and tables, the friendly shelter of tinned or shingled roofs, the smiles (or frowns) of our wives, the prattle of our children, the figures in our ledgers, the types of our journals, and try the experiment of how we liked the primitive style of life of the aborigines. In a word, we longed to "camp out in the woods," for a time, *à la* GEORGE DAWSON, or *à la* Missouri Boone. Numbering six, our party met at Georgetown, a village on the Grand Trunk railway, and there laid in our stores.

We were a sight for polished cits. West of England broadcloth was exchanged for the commonest Canadian gray or unbleached Scottish tweed. Pants to match; vests, ditto. Boots, the strongest *old* pairs we could hunt up. Hats of the rowdy description. Two fishing rods apiece; one long and taper, for flyfishing in the open water, the other short and stout for work in the streams among the trees and underbrush. A gun or two. A rifle. A carpet-bag each, with a thorough change of clothing; the clothing in case of a not unusual soaking, the bag itself to serve as a pillow. Two double-seated buggies. A dozen buffalo robes. A blanket or so. Shot and powder. A couple of camp kettles. An axe. Tea, salt, pepper, salt pork and potatoes, *ad lib.* A tent and a huge lump of ice, rolled up in a horse-cloth. Such was our equipment.

We drove for twenty miles or so, shooting pigeons on the way, to a tavern where we slept, or rather stayed, one night. Early the next morning, that is at 4 o'clock, we again started, and a couple of hours drive through the solitary woods, along the roughest and rudest of paths, brought us to a hunter's cabin, where we took our horses out and transferred our luggage to a couple of scows we had previously sent up. These we poled up a little stream for a mile or two into a lake a mile in breadth, which we crossed and reached our camping ground.

We were on the highest land in Canada West. Within five miles were the swamps whence issue the Maitland River, running to Lake Huron; the Grand River, running to Lake Erie, while the Credit, running to Lake Ontario, was the little stream on whose headwaters we were camped.

Tall pines covered the hills around us, a mine of wealth for future lumber-men. Not a stick of them had been cut, as yet, except by a chance sportsman or Indian hunter. The water was fringed by delicate willows. The air was not tainted by coal smoke, and even at mid-day was cool, for the sun in vain attempted to penetrate the shade of the forest. But enough of this—we could not speculate on the wildness or beauty of the scenery, for our tent had to be pitched, and various other preparations for our sojourn made.

This was soon done. Cedar and hemlock boughs were found to form our carpet. Buffalo robes, spread over these, made a capital couch or bed. A fire was kindled close at hand, and a rack extemporized on which to hang our tea kettle. Then we had to sally forth to catch our breakfast. We resolved to try the lake, and, furnished with lines, rods, and bait, we made our way towards it.

We were not long in adjusting our tackle. It was 7 o'clock when we cast in our hooks. By 9 we had seven dozen trout in our baskets, and turned our faces homewards, that we might eat them.

The salmon is the king of fishes. But what place shall we assign the trout? Handsomest of the finny tribe, what can be more beautiful than a fine trout, just taken from the cool waters of a brook or of a deep clear pool? Smooth, lissome, shining, with a silver belly and a dark-brown back, and nine symmetrical bars, five crimson spots, and a host of pretty speckles upon each side. A strong, muscular fish, too, is your trout, and one weighing a pound will give you more play before you land him than many another fish weighing two or three. A voracious fellow, too, he is, at times, running at and away with your bait, albeit a huge worm, or a frog, or even half another trout, as if he were a shark that had been famished for a month. Yet delicate, withal, for a slight change in the wind, or a cloud coming over the sun, will sometimes stop the fish from biting, all at once, and a basket half filled in half an hour may have to be carried home so late at even. And what other fish equals trout for eating? But you New-Yorkers never get them to perfection. We alone who seek them in their haunts can enjoy that pleasure. Nor can you cook them rightly, in spite of all your culinary skill, for your miss the proper sauces—which are, first, hunger; and second, the bracing air of the wild woods. This is how we cook them: Frying-pan, not too hot, to be greased with a choice bit of salt pork; fish (caught and cleaned within an hour of breakfast) to be dipped in corn-meal and gently laid upon the pan, with a piece of the prime salt pork among them. Fry till they are browned, then turn and repeat the fry. And this is how we eat them: Take the head in one hand, the tail in the other, and the fewer mouthfuls made of bones and all the better. We lived on trout, thus managed, for a week—our only change being a pigeon or so, and we were not tired of the diet when the term had passed. We caught from ten to thirty dozen a day, from an ounce to a pound in weight. So we had no reason to be dissatisfied with our sport.

The last day we had to spare we resolved to fish the stream; so late on Friday we struck our tent and went aboard our scows, and regained the hunter's cabin, where we had left our horses. These we harnessed, and drove a mile or two to where the river was deeper and swifter in its course. Next morning, with our shortest rods, we sallied out. We took to the water at once; sometimes not ankle-deep, sometimes wet up to our middle. We scrambled over logs, and crept under trees fallen across the stream, casting every now and then our bait cautiously into the pools under the bank and behind the roots, where the trout were lurking for prey. Five of us went out, and we came home at night with thirty-five dozen fish. These we cleaned and brought home with us, packing around them pieces of the ice which had lasted all that while. But alas, on Monday morning, they were no longer good *trout*, but *smelt*, and those fish are no treat to any.

If any of our readers, Mr. Editor, can tell of a bigger catch than this, I should like to hear of it, that's all. In September we purpose going again to the same spot. I, at least, shall be trout-hungry by tha time.

Life at Nahant.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NAHANT HOUSE, Monday, Aug. 22, 1859.

Be it known to all men by these presents—by presents I of course mean the service of silver plate with which the proprietors of the TIMES will present me when they read this letter—be it known, therefore, by these presents that I—Jack Robinson—am at Nahant.

It is my private opinion—derived from a close study of the classics—that Nahant was formerly a Titan; one of those tremendous fellows who piled Pelion on Ossa, and strove thereby to scale the many-storied Heavenly Mansion known as Olympus. Nahantus—let me call him so—was, like the rest of his brother Titans, discomfited by the Thunderer, and, being flung by the force of those imperial arms back to his native earth, was smashed on this coast, and turned into stone. One can trace the giant still in those writhing arms of basalt that embrace the sea. The Pulpit Rock was once his massive head, that smiled or frowned defiance at the Pagan god. The stern agonies of his stupendous struggle are even now written in those craggy lineaments that are beaten forever by the avenging ocean.

I never saw a coast before that suggested more thoroughly an eternal despair than this coast of Nahant. The cliffs are not lofty; the surfs are not so grand as some that I have seen; but there is an indefinable expression of loneliness and sorrow in the lineaments of the rocks. Nature here seems to have lost all hope. The coast is furrowed and distorted like a human face torn by some immemorial misery. Black and shattered crags shelve out into the ocean, bearing with the heedlessness of ruin the ceaseless buffets of the waves. It is this lost aspect that has made Nahant more interesting to me than any sea coast I have ever visited. Vaguely it seems to tell some story of immortal woe. When walking through the streets of cities we pass unnoting a thousand happy faces, wreathed in commonplace smiles and ruddy with inexpressive health; but sometimes in our path we behold a countenance, pale and haggard and wild, that causes us to stop and turn and look after it, for it tells us an unsyllabled story of passion and struggle and ruin, that interests beyond all the chubby cheeks and white teeth that ever bloomed and glistened. So with Nahant. I have a sympathy with its melancholy shores that all the laughing slopes of French vineyards or English hillsides could not awaken.

Do not, my dear sir, suppose for one instant that I have come down here to be melancholy. No one is melancholy here. We know how to separate the mental from the physical, and, however sorrowful we may be on paper, are very merry at the dinner table. Nothing is more delightful, after a good meal and a bottle of wine, than to wander out on the rocks and dream yourself into a mood of well-fed sorrow. Grief sits very easily on a full stomach. It is only people who have no cares of their own that can really afford to consider the cares of other people. Therefore, as I to-day have played the part of an excellent trencher-man, I felt very much inclined when I commenced this scrawl to indulge in a little plethoric melancholy. "In vain! In vain! strike other chords. Fill high the bowl with Samian wine!" We have not got Samian, allow me to remark, *par parenthése*, but we have champagne, which is the *same* in the Greek. As I remarked, nothing is further from peoples' thoughts than melancholy in these latitudes. There are "hops" three times a week, at which, as at all hop-harvests, the object of the men is to gather the most blooming flowers. Had I the pen of Jenkins, that ubiquitous master of ceremonies at watering places, who delicately, under the cover of transparent initials, compliments "the lovely Miss B—— and the ever-blooming and seraphically radiant Mrs. T——," I would instantly proceed, after the fashion of that distinguished author, to the hotel register, and cull you a whole column of alphabetical beauties. But, alas! as you know, my talent does not lie in that way, and I cannot add to the treasures of the modern *chronique scandaleuse*.

The great object of Betsy Trotwood's life was donkeys. The chief amusement I have at the present moment of my existence is—waiters. The waiter world at this really excellent hotel is intensely interesting to me at meal time. Watching, it gives me some faint idea what would take place on the broad ocean if this country had a war with England, and recalls in some fashion the time and deeds of the old buccaneers. The Nahant waiter is a born privateer. He certainly had letters of marque on his baby linen. Each waiter has a separate family and table to attend, and he consequently looks on all other tables and families as so many prizes, of whose wealth he is at liberty to avail himself, for the benefit of his own circle. He is therefore on a continual predatory cruise, in search of fruits and sauces and tit-bits of every description, which he seizes with the dexterity of a bald-headed eagle, and bears off with him to his own particular nest. There is one venerable pirate who waits on the table next to mine, whom I have named Captain Kyd. He is a buccaneer of renown. As a privateer steers right into a merchantman under false colors, and then when near enough to board hoists the hostile flag, so does "the Captain" sail down on a neighboring table, with such signals of benevolence flaunting in every feature that no one would ever suspect the villainous designs concealed beneath. He has a prize in his eye—say the last melon of the dinner. He approaches the unsuspecting guest who is just about to regale himself—then whisk! The black flag is hoisted, the juicy prize is seized, and before the astonished diner can collect his senses, Captain Kyd is off under full sail for his pirate's home, leaving the bereft one a wiser and more melon-choly man.

Having been a sufferer myself from the Captain, I hit upon a brilliant idea. I set up a rival pirate, on the principle of set a thief to catch a thief. My waiter is equally reckless and daring, but has the advantage of being younger. It is a splendid sight to see them struggling over some favorite dish! Have you ever seen the osprey dash from its craggy perch down to the surface of the ocean and rise dripping and heavy, with a fish struggling in its talons? and then have you beheld the bald-headed eagle that sat calmly watching the operation, but who, the instant the osprey had secured his prey, darted on him with the speed of lightning and tore it from its claws? If you have seen this, you will be easily able to imagine the struggles of my waiter and the Captain over some delicacy of the season.

We are to have military to-morrow and next day down here. What military they are I cannot positively say, but that they are as military as Boston Common, two drills a year, and rusty muskets can make them I am quite sure. We shall doubtless have the usual proportion of a hundred officers and three privates, patriotic, intoxicated and vocal. I think I shall go and pass those two days in "the swallow's cave."

You are a newspaper man and want news, of course. What shall I do for news to give you? One waiter split another's skull open with a cleaver here the other night. The first is in jail, and the other in bed. You can't say after this that I did not give you an item. We are to have a regatta here this week. It was supposed that no regatta would take place here again this season, but the yachting men have thought better of it, and are about to enliven the harbor once more. A perch was caught the other day off of Castle Rock. It weighed exactly two ounces and a half. It lay on the beach for several days, and was visited by great numbers—of flies. Permit me, in conclusion, to commiserate you for not being down here under the paternal protection of Mr. RAND, and subscribe myself with assurances of my distinguished consideration,

JACK ROBINSON.

Charms of the Country.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

THE COUNTRY, Monday, Aug. 22, 1859.

We have been poking about the watering-places long enough. We're tired of city life, so have come to the country. We know we shall be put down for our impertinence, in taking so audacious a step, but we are "on our high horse" now, and the fashion can't stop us. We know it is not the "ton" to go in the country. We know that the "ton," in the Summer season, is to infest big piazzas, to get strangled in small bed-rooms, to go wild with the clash of crockery, and to get—nothing to eat. But we're not on the "ton" just now. We've seen enough of millinery and silk dresses, and enough of very light cassimere pants, vests and coats to match. We've been inspected enough through plain glass eye-glasses for not wearing the same material, and we've been snubbed enough for the same reason. We have discovered that to glory in a clean shirt every morning is not enough for watering-places, and that the clean shirt must be accompanied by the light cassimere clothes. We have seen enough of watering-place society, with its brazen lady landladies. We've seen enough selfishness, pseudo refinement and false gilding. We know well enough that all the young girls go there for rich husbands, and all the young men for rich wives. We also know that both parties get frequently "sold," and that all would be in the same category except for a few manœuvring mammas. It is wonderful—the amount of penetration possessed by these same mammas. The papas are all bored; they want to get home to do business; they don't like this "sort of thing;" but the mamma says, "No, dear, we must get them married off. Don't you see, dear?" And papa goes off and plays whist, to keep from dying of ennui. Yes, we've had enough of all this stuff, and so we've come to the country. One week in it has made us a different man. The looking-glass no longer shows us every morning a thin, cadaverous face, with a pair of dead eyes. To be sure, our face is still thin, but there is a faint, promising flush on the cheek, and the eyes are waking up. "Rome was not built in a day," neither do we expect to fill the caverns in our cheeks in a week, but we know that the work is already commenced. We have got a new sensation—hunger. We actually get hungry occasionally. This would be a lamentable occurrence at a watering-place, but here nature abhors vacuum and has supplied plenty of pleasures to fill it. Eggs, that you can pick yourself, for eggs grow as well as anything else. They are the natural products of barns, cabbage gardens, and all out-of-the-way places. You take a piece of chalk, the shape and size of an egg, put it in an out-of-the-way corner, and not long after you'll have a crop of eggs. Then there are chickens, which are nothing but ripe eggs. Eggs turned by some process of nature into chicken-meat, bones and feathers, and very different they are from the things called "chicken" in the City. The country chicken is no antediluvian, shrivelled-up fossil of a spread eagle,—it is a plump, juicy institution, that makes your mouth water to look at it. Then there's milk—not the mineral—no limestone production, but an animal liquid, daily supplied by an amiable old creature called a "cow." But then such butter! It always used to bother us, where butter came from. Our idea was that it must have come from a salt mine, mixed up in some inscrutable way with tubs. But it appears that butter is made by women. We happened one day to be out in a place called the "wood-house," when a very singular occurrence took place. A woman who was there put on an apron, and then proceeded towards a singular-looking institution with a stick in it. Taking hold of this stick, she began working it up and down as though her very life depended on the operation. "What in the name of wonder are you doing there?" said we. "Making butter, you fool." Being in pursuit of knowledge, we disregarded the superfluous appellation, and mildly asked her the rationale of the process, when, to our astonishment, she wheeled upon us and delivered herself of the following remarkable sentiment: "Naow, look a here, Mister; I don't warnt none of yaour gas. You've been a follering me areound and areound ever since yaou've been here, and I wont steand it not no longer. Naow go." We went, but we know one thing—Butter is made by women in some way or other.

One of our greatest delights here is to get in an old barn, and then get up on top of a pile of hay. Why we like it, we can't for the life of us tell; but we can sit on top of a lot of hay for hours without feeling the least *ennui*. We seem to have a particular predilection for hay, for we are very fond of going out into the fields to see the men mow. We came near getting scythed down though, the other day, having got on the wrong side of the instrument, and this circumstance has somewhat modified our enthusiasm. In fact of late we content ourselves with sitting on a fence and watching the scythers at a respectable distance.

Then the jolly old drives up here. We wonder who invented old wagons, with wooden springs and a buffalo-robe on the seat. None of your sleepy barouches for us. Give us, say we, a good easy jolt on the buffalo robes. It stirs one up amazingly, and you see ten times more of the country than out of a barouche—and then, if you've got a pretty girl next to you, how you *can* make love! Love! Oh, love! there's another sensation we've got since we've been here. We thought we'd outlived "love" and all that sort of thing. We thought we'd got callous, and that our heart was withered, &c., but it appears we were only bottled up. The formal drawing-room young ladies never had any effect on us. But here we come to the country, and to our astonisment we experience extraordinary sensations. We see a young girl with sun-burnt face in a sun-bonnet, and we accost her with the same indifference that we have always felt towards the petticoat tribe. Do we? No, we don't. We don't feel quite so easy as usual. We see a pair of confiding eyes, and a little innocent mouth, and we don't know how it happens, but we're "not ourself at all." We feel "quenched," as it were, and very much agitated. The blood, that before was stagnant in our veins, seems to wake up and run about us like wild-fire. In short, it actually circulates, which is more than could be said of it for many a year, and all this brought about by a sun-bonnet and a sun-burnt face. No, it was the mouth and eyes that did it, and the warm little face. Thank you, my dear, for the sensation—you've made us feel like old times. But this will never do. A fresh nature like yours should never be mated with a *blasé* man, and we wouldn't impose on you, my dear, even though we see you might easily be imposed on. Oh, its all very well to talk of indications in us that have lately appeared, but they're only flickerings, my dear, and town life will soon put them all out. To-morrow we'll get out *Bacon* and read philosophy. Yes, we'll not go near this young siren. But, then, what happens to-morrow? Why, to-morrow we don't eat as much breakfast as usual and our cigar is very flat. We think we'll take a little stroll and, perhaps, we'll feel more like going at *Bacon*. We take the little stroll, but how very extraordinary that we should see our little siren. What an extraordinary circumstance!—that she should be at home the very time she's always at home. Very singular to be sure. Bah! who's going to be tied to a woman? Who? Yes, who? Well, whoever is, why shouldn't he be? If being tied to a woman promotes happiness, why shouldn't a man get tied? *Not* to get tied to a woman is independence, but independence is only an idea. Why, then, be a slave to an idea rather than to a woman? What's an idea? An idea! —we've not the slightest idea. But a woman!—a soft, gentle creature, who looks at you out of a pair of eyes that remind you of wells, whose very heart seems at the bottom of them, and who causes you extraordinary sensations. Isn't it better to be tied to such a tangible institution than to a mere intangible thing called an idea, a cold abstract sort of concern. But then suppose she don't keep looking at you as she does now. Suppose she don't continue to cause emotions. Suppose she's only a temporary stir-up. Horrible thought! We are distracted by conflicting emotions. Ah, here's *Shakespeare*, he'll decide it. Well, what say you? "Woman, thy name is frailty." Hum—to morrow we go to Saratoga.

ENOUGH Z.

PERSONAL.

The Newburgh (N. Y.) *News* has the following:—"Some days ago we noticed the finding of a dead body in Murderer's Creek. It has been identified as that of JOHN OGLE, who had for some time past resided in Newburgh. Mr. OGLE was of Scotch birth, but for some 20 years resided in the Island of Jamaica. Hoping to better his condition he brought his family to this country and came to Newburgh. Some friends to whom he brought letters procured employment in the cotton factory for one or two of the children, and occasionally an odd job for himself. But he found little to do, and suffered much depression of spirits from the destitution of his large family. A person in New-Windsor took one of the children, and procured a place near him for another. OGLE had been sick this Summer, and on getting better went down to New-Windsor to see his children. He left them on Tuesday morning, and nothing more was heard of him until his body was found in the creek on the following Sunday. His wife had grown uneasy at his absence, and sent down one of the boys to inquire about him. The lad lost his way, and stopping at a house by the wayside to inquire his road, the family became interested in him, drew from him the story of his life—and the end was they showed him the drowned man's clothes, which had been left at this house for identification, and the boy at once recognized them as those of his father."

In St. Louis, a few days since, a young man named North attempted to rescue his sister from a life of infamy, and for that purpose entered a charge of vagrancy against her. She was discovered in a brothel on Market-street, and was brought before the Police Court to answer the charge. The evidence, however, failing to sustain the charge, the magistrate refused compliance with the brother's request that she might be committed to the workhouse, and the girl returned to the house, sweeping out of the Court, say the papers, with a queenly air and a look of mingled triumph and defiance.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* states that the woman De Marbais, the victim of her paramour's jealousy in Cincinnati, whose death was reported a day or two ago, came to Philadelphia from Lewistown, Penn., several years since. She first assumed the name of Annie Dunbar, and subsequently that of Blanche Franklin. She kept a house in Lombard-street. Under the name of Franklin she married De Marbais, who then went by one of his numerous aliases. The husband was a common swindler. The relatives of Mrs. De Marbais are said to still reside at Lewistown.

The Chicago papers tell a sad story of the perverseness of a young girl of seventeen, who left her home in Wisconsin not long since and went to Chicago, where she was finally discovered in a house of ill-fame. Her father is an Englishman, and employed a Chicago detective to discover her whereabouts. On Thursday she was found, says the *Press*, sick and almost deserted, in the most forlorn circumstances. The father was to arrive on the following evening to take her home again.

The Rev. R. F. Parshall, formerly pastor of the Baptist Churches of Fort Edward and Sandy Hill, was tried by the Church of Sandy Hill on the 22d August for sundry acts of misconduct, and found guilty. He was accordingly turned out of the Church, and deprived of his license as a preacher. He had been suspected for over three years past of improper conduct.

A gentleman in Lockport, N. Y., has ordered a model steamboat to be built for him at Buffalo. He intends to make a trip with it to Texas, where his friends reside. The boat is about forty feet long, seven feet beam, and eleven feet over all. The engine is to be of eight-horse power. The boat, when finished, will cost about $800.

A singular freak of an insane girl, fifteen years of age, is noticed by the Chicago *Press*. During Thursday night, she took an infant sister from the bed where it was sleeping, and fled with it. Some hours afterwards, she was found in a corn-field in the West Division, holding the child to her bosom. It had not been injured.

Gen. Tom Thumb has set up his yacht, named, after himself, the *Charles S. Stratton*. The little gentleman made his first cruise on Friday, from Bridgeport to the Black Rock Light-house. The *Stratton* seems to have proved herself a crack sailer.

Phelan was in Cleveland on Saturday, and played a game of billiards with Bird. Phelan began and led off with a run of 86 points, which was the highest made during the play. The first hundred points were played in about eight minutes.

A writer in the Mobile *Mercury*, who prides himself on his intimate fellowship with John Mitchel, reviews his course in a column article, and describes Mitchel as "a disappointed, unhappy and restless man."

McHenry *alias* Townsend, whose case excited a sensation in Canada a year ago, is now occupying the humble position of cook on a schooner running between Buffalo and Cleveland.

The Hon. E. D. Culver and the Hon. Anson Burlingame will address the people at Vergennes, on the second day of the Fair of the Champlain Valley Agricultural Society, Friday, Sept. 9, 1859.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The portrait of Mr. Choate, by Ames, has found a purchaser at the price named, ($500,) and a duplicate has been ordered for another gentleman.

Ex-Governors Seymour and Hunt have been appointed lay delegates to represent the Episcopal Diocese of Western New-York at the General Convention to be held at Richmond in October.

The Rev. R. S. Crampton has been appointed as District Secretary for Central New-York by the American and Foreign Christian Union.

Two Michigan quoit-players, Patterson, of Woodstock, and Goodall, of Detroit, are to play a match game for the championship and $500.

The Right Rev. Dr. Payne, Episcopal Missionary Bishop to Africa, preached in Buffalo on Sunday in behalf of his mission.

THE SANTA FE MAIL.—We learn from undoubted authority that the Postmaster General has ordered an increase of speed in the letter and paper service from Independence to Santa Fe. Instead of twenty days, the mail is hereafter to be carried in fifteen days—allowing the contractors thirty days in which to take through the book and document bags—a mode of overloading the mails all over the country which had better be dispensed with. If this matter must be sent, let it go upon some slow steamboat or coach, at some trifling rate of freight. We learn that an increased compensation for this increased service has been allowed, equal to about $15 000 per annum. This service will be of great value to our business men, and it is due to the people of New-Mexico that they should be placed in more rapid communication with the States. The increased expedition on this route will have the effect of keeping the passenger travel on the old line, instead of going to El Paso, and there taking the Overland route, as has been frequently the case within the last few months. If the communication is important enough, the contractors for the Overland route may take it into their heads to shorten the distance still more, and keep up the competition for passengers.—*St. Louis Republican, Aug. 20.*

A State Temperance Convention will be held in Boston, on Tuesday, Sept. 13. The call emanates from the State Temperance Alliance, and one object of the meeting will be to organize the Alliance. The Boston *Traveller* says: "There is considerable feeling just now among the temperance men of the State, relating to the recent action of the Committee on the Revision of the Statutes; that Committee having struck out the cider clause of the prohibitive liquor law. An expression of the public sentiment of the State on this point will undoubtedly be given at the Convention."

POLITICAL.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* copies M. B. DONNELLY's last letter, and comments upon it in the following vigorous style:

"M. DONNELLY seems to have labored under the hallucination that Gov. WISE really had some hold upon the confidence of the Democrats of this State, and what is more remarkable, the Virginia Governor's notable plan for carrying a delegation in this State, has not broken the spell, and he still adheres to his fortunes and defends him against those whom he terms 'his enemies.' We are glad to learn from this letter, that 'Gov. WISE has friends in this State,' for it is not pleasant to see any human being utterly friendless.

Mr. DONNELLY justifies the use which he made of the letter received by him, and inquires, 'How could I possibly have forwarded Gov. WISE's views if I had refused to let any one know them? Their success required the coöperation of Democrats in the several Congressional Districts.' Mr. DONNELLY's defence on this point may or may not be complete, we shall neither accuse or excuse him; but the letter having been thus used to 'forward Gov. WISE's views,' 'in the several Congressional Districts,' the question as to 'how, by what circuitous channel and whether by accident or design, it was put within reach of the public Press,' need not long perplex those who understand the system of espionage which the New-York *Herald* practices, and its utter unscrupulousness in matters of public or private confidence, when an opportunity offers to get the start of a rival in a sensation item, or a piece of news.

The attempt of the *Herald*, in language as gross as its breeding and instincts, to impute the publication *in its own columns*, to one of the editors of this paper, is but a piece of the characteristic strategy and falsehood of that concern in diverting attention from the real source from which it obtained the letter, which of course was within its knowledge. To cover up its own tracks, it will invent a new story daily. If the *Herald* wants to explain this matter and its own agency in it, why don't it do so directly, instead of lying all 'around Robin Hood's barn.'"

The Hon. JOSHUA HILL, of Georgia, has written a letter explaining his position on the English bill. He concludes as follows:

"We hear a great deal of the surrender of the rights of the South by the English bill. I would like to be informed what it was the South had in Kansas at the time. So far as securing Slavery in Kansas was concerned, no bill could have effected that, except one giving protection to it by the General Government while it remained a Territory—and there has been no time lately, when such a measure as that, just though it is, could have been procured. As for the idea of the Lecompton bill permanently establishing Slavery in Kansas, nothing is more absurd. The English bill killed the question, the Lecompton would have done no more. Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, a devoted friend of Slavery, voted against the Lecompton bill, because he believed the Constitution it was based on was adopted by fraud and violence—and yet voted for the English bill because that provided for taking the popular sense on its provisions."

The Hon. JNO. A. GILMER, (Anti-Lecompton, just reëlected to Congress from North Carolina) writes to a friend in Pittsburgh:

I am reëlected by 2,000 majority over two opponents—one the regular Administration nominee, the other of my own party, bitterly denouncing my Anti Lecompton vote. I feel proud at being so nobly sustained by an intelligent Southern constituency for doing my duty in the hour of sectional madness. * *

JOHN A. GILMER.

The Opposition Party of Nashville are to have a grand jubilee on Tuesday, the 30th August, to which they invite their brethren. The late candidate for Governor, and all the candidates for Congress have been invited, and will be present to address the people.

Gen. LANE and Judge CONWAY addressed a public meeting at Leavenworth, Kansas, Aug. 15. The Wyandotte Constitution was widely indorsed and Gen. LANE gave his opinions on the subject a great length. He said:

"The speaker is at a loss to reconcile the objections to the Wyandotte Constitution on the subject of the apportionment of the members of the Legislature, with the actions of the different political parties in the States. Who is there that has forgotten the gerrymanding in the States? The Legislature of Ohio and Indiana were held for years by a political party, after that party had been repudiated by the people of those States. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the peculiar champion of a political party, holds his seat to-day in the United States Senate, by the gerrymandering of his party in Illinois, much more gross than is complained of here. The speaker ventures the assertion that had the party complaining of this Constitution obtained the power in the Convention, the gerrymanding in their favor would have been much more striking, for the very reason that they are better versed in the business. It must not be forgotten that the Constitution itself requires that after the first, the elections for Legislators shall be by single districts.

Believing as I do, most sincerely, that the best interests of Kansas demand the adoption of this constitution, I trust that we will unite, as citizens of a common country, with a common destiny, in its support. Thus united, a faction Senate will be stopped from objecting to our reception into the Union, and Kansas will take her place among the sisterhood of the States—destined, soon, to be among the first of the family.

The Florida Slavers.

The *Constitution* contradicts the report that a cargo of Africans was recently landed on the Florida coast. It says:

"The following letter, which we are permitted to publish, from a gentleman in Florida, whose position and character render any statements he may make entirely reliable, proves beyond a doubt that the late rumors in respect to the landing of native Africans on the coast of Florida have no foundation in truth.

We hope, therefore, that the Opposition will have the honesty to desist from publishing these falsehoods for the purpose of exciting the public mind:

FLORIDA, August 15, 1859.

DEAR SIR: An article in the New-York *Herald*, of the 6th inst., met my attention, yesterday, reasserting that a cargo of Africans had been landed upon the Atlantic coast of this State, and in relation thereto I deem it proper to state that, ever since the rumors of this affair reached me, I, with others, have sought information from various sources, and that we discredit the rumor *in toto*.

As yet we cannot find that a single slave has been landed; nor do I believe the concealment of such a transaction, had it taken place, for any length of time, possible. The difficulties of landing upon that coast, even in very favorable weather, and by a few individuals, in the best of boats, are, as I personally know, very great. A vessel of any size finds no shelter at all. But where would Africans go to if landed?

Imported Africans always require long rest and good feeding to enable them to recuperate from a wasting voyage, before journeying on foot.

That whole coast is a wilderness, and would not furnish them with an ounce of bread, nor could they leave it by land or water undiscovered.

If Florida be selected for such an enterprise, the Gulf coast, affording deep bays and harbors, will be selected.

Moreover, I think the sentiment of our people generally is totally adverse to this whole scheme, and that there is a feeling abroad which would afford the public early notice of any such attempt.

Very respectfully, ****.

The *Constitution* also says, "We also learn that the Department of the Interior is in receipt of a letter from Col. BLACKBURN, United States Marshal of the Northern District of Florida, fully sustaining the statements made in the foregoing letter.

We are permitted to extract the following from that letter for the information of our readers, which will no doubt be read by them with as much pleasure as it affords us to publish it:

"I have instituted such inquiries in various quarters as were best calculated to produce correct information, and I am satisfied that not a single African has been landed in this State, and that the report made through Mr. PAINE, at Indian River, was totally without foundation. I think that such a landing would never be attempted on that coast, while so many more favorable positions exist on the Gulf Coast; and I think that, were it attempted on either coast, detection and arrest would follow, for I believe that, with very few exceptions, our people are totally opposed to this perilous, illegal, and anti-Southern measure."

Conflagrations.

A fire broke out in Waterville, Me., about 12 o'clock Sunday night, Aug. 21, which destroyed all the mills, machinery, &c., situated near the steamboat wharf, below Ticonic bridge. The fire took in the large wood machine shop owned by Daniel Moore, and occupied by FURBUSH & DRUMMOND and others, as a sash, blind and door manufactory, and for other small manufactures. The machine shop was entirely consumed, together with a large saw mill, containing a gang of saws and other machinery, and a dwelling house—all the property of DANIEL MOORE. A large double saw mill belonging to W. W. GETCHELL, was also destroyed, and a dwelling house belonging to B. F. BLANCHARD. The contents of the buildings were nearly all consumed. Loss probably about $20,000. There was no insurance except a small amount upon FURBUSH & DRUMMOND's stock and tools. It is not known how the fire originated.

At Syracuse, on the morning of Aug. 23, a fire broke out in the old yellow building, on the corner of Clinton and West Genesee streets, occupied by JOHN F. WYMAN as a marble factory, the second story being used as a dwelling by the family of a widow woman named Mrs. RICE. She was not waked until the flames had nearly reached her room, when she was obliged to throw herself and children from the window in their night clothes, and leave all her furniture a prey to the flames. The entire building was soon wrapt in flames. A fierce south wind blowing at the time, carried the sparks across Genesee-street into the belfry of the First Baptist Church Building, which was also soon enveloped in flames. The fire communicated from the church to a frame dwelling adjoining it on the east, owned by JOHN RITCHIE, and occupied by SIMEON ROUSE. Also, to the frame dwelling on the west, owned and occupied by W. L. PALMER. All of these buildings were soon a mass of ruins. The Court-House Hotel, owned by JOHN RITCHIE and occupied by OLIVER JONES, was on fire several times in the roof and on the balcony, and it was saved from destruction mainly by the efforts of one individual, who carried buckets of water upon the roof and extinguished the fire as soon as it caught. At one time the roof was burning in seven different places, the sparks and burning cinders flying upon it like a hurricane. No particular damage was done to the hotel. The church was a brick structure, worth about $15,000, and insured for $3,000. The walls are left standing.

The Michigan State Land Commissioner gives notice that he shall reserve for sale all lands known or supposed to contain minerals.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE SCHUYLER FRAUD LEASE.

John A. Underwood and Henry A. Underwood vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.—The argument in this case was continued.

Mr. Noyes said it was conceded on all hands that a separation of the genuine and spurious shares is entirely practicable, and as it had been made it was practicable. The Court had no doubt it was practicable.

Mr. Noyes would leave to the Court the responsibility of saying how far the affidavit of such a man as Vandeventer should affect that separation. Mr. Noyes then went into an extensive examination of the affidavit of Vandeventer, and argued that Vandeventer had given an opinion as to the spurious certificates, at the same time giving his word that he had no means of knowing what he said. As this statement of Vandeventer's was contradicted by the defendant's affidavits, counsel thought but little credence could be given to his statements.

Counsel asked if, in the affidavit of such a man as Vandeventer, the Court would interfere to deprive so large a number of the shareholders of their portion of the present dividend. Counsel believed if the Court was a juror, his Honor would not believe Vandeventer's testimony under oath on a controverted point.

As to Holbrook, he had changed his occupation. He was once engaged by the Company to make a separation of the stock. Now he had sold himself to the plaintiffs to make another statement. Counsel would not cast any imputation on the conduct of Holbrook, but he thought his course had fairly subjected him to the distrust of the Court. Counsel commented at length upon the affidavit of Holbrook, as to his two separations of the stock, in which he says the result of each was different from that of the other. This fact showed his correctness as an accountant, and how far his work was entitled to credit.

Counsel then examined the affidavit of Wilson, and contended that Wilson corroborated Holbrook, and both of them disputed Vandeventer in regard to spurious certificates, and urged that no better evidence could be asked of the Company on that point. Counsel then submitted that the Court should not interfere, because of the transfer of but 173 shares, or a few at least, to define the genuine holders of their share of the dividend, and urged that the Court could do no more, at all events, than to direct that the Company pay no money to any but such as they believed to be genuine stock-holders, or in general terms, to genuine stock-holders, to whom they only proposed to pay. The Company had taken the only course that was left for them concerning the stock. They had employed men to make a separation, which the Court admitted they had undoubtedly a right to make, and they now had declared a dividend which they proposed to pay to such only, in good faith, as they supposed to be entitled to it. That was all the Court could direct them to do, and all that could reasonably be asked of them.

Counsel admitted that if the Company were not proceeding in good faith, an injunction could issue, but *not* unless the Company were proceeding in bad faith. In this case no Court of Chancery could interfere; before that could be done another case would have to be made out against the Company. Another reason why the Court could not interfere was, that the Company was a foreign corporation. This Court had refused to issue a *mandamus* against a foreign corporation, and now would it grant an injunction against one? A majority of the Board of Directors reside in Connecticut, and were never here but temporarily. Counsel for plaintiff here admitted that he did not claim that the Company was a domestic corporation.

Mr. Noyes then contended that this case had been substantially decided in the case of Carpenter and Vermilye, where it had been decided that such a separation could be made. Many points in the case had been decided in the case of Blatchford *vs.* The Company.

But another difficulty arose in the way of an injunction. The Company were liable in Connecticut, their legal domicil, to pay the very dividend, by suit, which this Court was asked to enjoin them not pay; and should they be thus sued they could not plead this injunction in bar,—for they could not plead even another suit in bar.

In conclusion, Mr. Noyes again stated that the embarrassment which must follow this injunction was a sufficient reason for its refusal by this Court; and he did not believe it was the office of a good Judge of this State to simplify his jurisdiction in this respect, as such a course would make, in a short time, our courts the managers of all the railroads of the country. All these suits were intended as mere vexations to embarrass the Company, and counsel did not believe the Court would permit itself to be an instrument in the hands of these or similar plaintiffs to harrass and annoy the Company.

Mr. Bliss then replied for the plaintiff, claiming that it had been admitted by counsel for defence that these over-issues began before October, 1853, and that was a fatal admission to the defendants on this motion. This explained why the Company had ever resisted the discovery and inspection of their books.

The argument of Mr. Bliss in reply to Mr. Noyes, was pretty much a recapitulation of his argument on Tuesday. He concluded by again asking the Court to continue the injunction, and to make an order that an examination of the stock be had under the direction of the Court, that, if practicable, a just separation may be made. The Court took the papers, and reserved decision.

In addition to the affidavits, of which an abstract was given in yesterday's Times, there is one made by Justice R. Bulkley, Esq., President of the Company, to the effect that there are 1,106 holders of genuine stock—that even if it were true, as alleged, that there was any doubt as to the correctness of the list of stock made up by order of the Directors, the dividends on such stock could not amount to more than $600, on which the plaintiff's interest would be $1 65.

AN AGED DRUNKARD—WHAT'S IN A NAME?

In the Matter of Elizabeth Tebow, alias *Bullen, &c., &c., Alleged to be an Habitual Drunkard.*—Robert Webber, the son of Mrs. Tebow, *alias* Tiebow, *alias* Teabow, *alias* Teabout, *alias* Bullen, *alias* Lindsley, *née* Webber, and who has gone by all these names, and perhaps that of Alston besides, but whose real name, we venture to suggest, is *Tiebout.* Robert Webber, then, *alias* Robert Lindsley, *ailas* Lindsey, petitioned this Court on 11th of June last for a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, alleging that his mother aforesaid was an habitual drunkard, and incapable of managing her affairs. He alleges that she has borne all the names given above, but as we are forced to use one name, we shall hereafter call her Mrs. Tiebout.

The petitioner alleges that Mrs. T. has been a drunkard for nine years past, and is now, although 74 years old, if not 77, constantly and furiously drunk and noisy; that she has a violent temper, and that no one will keep her in his house long together.

The petition was supported by affidavits of the agent of the house where Mrs. Tiebout lived when in Mott-street, the landlord of No. 303 Tenth street, where she also lived; of his wife, and Drs. Covel and Roberts, of the Tombs, who all concur in their accounts of her gross drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Drs. Covel and Roberts testify that she is very old, calling herself 77 or 78, and of unsound mind, produced by the combined effects of liquor and age—that if suffered to go at large she will be liable to softening of the brain, with ultimate paralysis and combined imbecility. Their affidavits, with the evidence of Justice Brennan and officer Gilmore, show that Mrs. Tiebout was arrested for drunkenness, June 4, and committed for ten days.

A commission was granted to Messrs. Henry Nicoll, Chas. Stuart and Livingston Livingston, who convened a jury of 15 persons, and proceeded to take testimony. The evidence of Justice Brennan and Officer Gilmore showed the arrest above mentioned. Mrs. Burrows, the landlady in Tenth-street, testified that Mr. Webber asked her to take his mother; that soon after the latter came, she asked for a gill of wine, and went to bed totally drunk; that she was very abusive, and screamed "Murder;" that Mrs. Burrows was finally obliged to send for a policeman and have her taken away. Several other witnesses testified to the same effect. Mr. Conner, the accountant of the Bleecker-street Savings Bank, testified that Mrs. Tiebout kept an account at that Bank under the name of Bullen, and had kept such an account since 1823, having now a balance of $3,771 63. Her last deposit was one of $2,000, in 1833. She has drawn out $50 every few months. She was allowed 4 per cent. interest on the money. She had not drawn anything for three months.

On this evidence the jury found, on July 14, that Mrs. Tiebout or Tebow, or Bullen, &c., &c., was an habitual drunkard, and incapable of managing her property; that she had two children, Robert Webber and Elizabeth Alston, (half-sister to the former,) but that the whereabouts of the latter was unknown. The verdict was signed by only thirteen jurors.

The petitioner now moved the Court to confirm the verdict and report of the Commission. Mrs. Tiebout opposed upon affidavits, of which the substance is as follows:

Mrs. Tiebout's affidavit states that she is the daughter of Samuel Webber, deceased, and was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, on October 9, 1785; that she was married early in life to Benley Bullen, of Boston, who died two years after; that she then removed to Cumberland County, Georgia, where she was engaged to James Lindsley, who seduced her, and broke his promise of marriage; that she became the mother of a child, who was baptized by the name of Robert Lindsley; and that this illegitimate son is the petitioner in this proceeding, and has assumed the name of Webber for his own purposes. That said Robert Lindsley, *alias* Webber, "has been the bane of her life;" that she has "furnished him means to commence business several times, but he is always unfortunate;" is now "poor and destitute," &c. She calls her present name "*Teabout,*" and signs it with a mark. Messrs. Samuel B. Logan and Joseph C. Ashley state in their affidavits, that they were present at the meetings of the commission, the former as counsel, the latter as a witness; that fifteen jurymen heard the evidence, and only thirteen took part on the verdict; that one of the jury said he should make a short story of the case; that on an application for adjournment, on account of the absence of Judge Edmonds, one of the counsel for respondent, two of the jury objected, and said they were not to be humbugged by Judge Edmonds or any other Judge; that one of the jurors, Mr. Gottsberger, had instigated the proceedings, and, finally, that these objections were stated to the Commissioners, who said they were matters for the Court, and not for them.

The petitioner makes affidavit in reply that his mother told him before the Warden of the City Prison and others, that she was legally married to his father, James M. Lindsley, by a minister named Townsend, but that she was treated so badly by him that she would not use his name. That he has always been known by the name of Webber, and was given that name by his mother when she put him to school at ten years of age. That she has never done anything for him since he was 14 years old, except to give him six dollars some thirty-two years ago, and three handkerchiefs since. That he is now engaged in the express business, and able to support his family with comfort. That the reason of two jurors not signing was that one was sick and the other had expressed a premature opinion. He denies that Mr. Gottsberger interfered with the case.

After argument, Justice Ingraham rendered the following decision:

I am not satisfied with the execution of the writ of inquiry in this case. The proceeding is one to deprive a party of the possession and management of her property, and in a case where it appears that, notwithstanding the allegations against her, she has been able to take care of and increase the amount of money in the Bank.

I. Where more jurors are sworn on such an inquisition than are absolutely necessary, and the proceeding is commenced before all, I think it irregular to discharge a part. Whatever number commence on the inquisition, the case should be continued before all. If they were not all present, the Commissioners should have adjourned the proceeding until another day.

II. There is room to suppose, even if no bias actually was indulged against the respondent, that there was not that care and attention given to the case which a person in the situation of the respondent has a right to ask. If any such bias or opinion previously formed operated against her, there can be no doubt that she should have a new trial.

The motion to confirm the inquisition is denied, and a new trial is ordered before the same Commissioners.

For the petitioner, Dayton & Trapp; for respondent, J. W. Edmonds and Samuel B. Logan.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

In the matter of the application of James D. McDougal.—This was a return to a writ of *habeas corpus* to the keeper of the City Prison, directing him to procure the body of James D. McDougal, who was there confined on a charge of false pretences, preferred against him by one Walter Burk.

The affidavit of Burk, under which the petitioner was arrested and committed, set forth that the complainant was a seafaring man, or had been, and desired to change his business; that he saw in the *Herald* of the 26th and 27th of July, an advertisement for a partner in business; that accordingly he went to the office of Chester B. Howes, at No. 347 Broadway, as directed by the advertisement, and was there introduced to J. D. McDougal, the petitioner, who stated that he was engaged in the flour and produce business; that he had $500 of his own, and wanted a partner with that much more; that Burk the complainant had but $400, whereupon McDougal proposed to loan him the other, on his note, which was accepted and all of the money deposited in the Artisans' Bank.

Pursuant to this proceeding, they formed a partnership in writing, and that on the 1st of August, McDougal said he had received a letter from some one in New-York, who wished to sell 2,500 bushels of oats, and proposed that they should go down and see upon what terms they could buy it; that McDougal proposed to go on 'Change and see what oats were worth, the complainant not seeing him until next day, when he went up to the Artisans' Bank and learned that he, McDougal, had drawn out all the money but $10, and also learned that McDougal had sold his note for $100 loaned; that McDougal did not go and purchase oats for their business, but has the money.

The petition was brought in, and upon the argument of the case it appeared that all these transactions are legal in the affidavit of the complainant, transpired between two parties in business, and as each had an equal right to use the copartnership funds, the Court held that although the complainant had lost his money, still the prisoner could not be held on a charge of false pretences. The prisoner was therefore discharged.

Paschal S. Leonard vs. William M. Weeks et al.—Motion granted, on defendant, Jacob M. Weeks, filing a bond, with surety to be approved by a justice, to pay the plaintiff's claim in case of recovery in this action.

James S. Sturges vs. William W. White.—Motion denied.

John A. Stewart, Receiver, &c., vs. Charles Cooper.—Motion for leave to discontinue granted on payment of costs after issue.

Mercedes G. Montablau vs. Bertrand Clover.—Motion denied.

John Van Opstal vs. Henry Lefevre.—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Hilton.

Griffin vs. Hoyt.—Motion to discharge order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

SPORTING.

The Boston Trot between Flora Temple and Princess.

The Boston *Atlas* of yesterday gives a report of the race between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, at the South-end Riding Park:

At 4 P. M. yesterday, the great, much-mooted trot between *Flora Temple* and *Princess* took place at the South-end Riding Park, perhaps better known as the Agricultural Fair Grounds. This trot for several days has been the talk of the town, and of course the arrival of the hour for opening the Park was the signal for a grand rush of spectators. The Park was opened at 2 P. M., and from that time until the start of the race, the principal avenues leading in the direction of the grounds were crowded with people and carriages. The number of people present was variously estimated at ten, fifteen and twenty thousand; there were probably between twelve and fifteen thousand persons on and about the Park.

At 3½ P. M., the two horses were brought upon the track, and speedily attracted the attention of admiring crowds. Both animals were in good condition. We learned of a few bets offered and taken at this time, but at fearful odds against *Princess*. Betting was at a discount and few offered more than the "cigars" and "drinks."

The horses passed a few times up and down the track, and were loudly cheered by the crowd. The call was given for the horses to take positions, and all was breathless excitement. The friends of *Princess* were quite elated by the encomiums of the spectators as she passed in front of the judges' stand, and offers on her went up considerably. $100 to $75, and $50 to $30 and $25 were taken in a few instances. The betting was done very quietly, what little there was of it, and although considerable money undoubtedly changed hands, very few people were aware of it.

First Heat.—*Princess* won the pole, and when the word was given, at 4:06, P. M., went off with the lead partly around the upper turn, when she broke badly, as did also *Flora*, but the latter recovered instantly, while *Princess* fell behind at least a dozen lengths. Going down the back stretch *Princess* gained a little her lost ground, but lost it again on the lower turn, and came in on the first half homestretch far behind, *Flora* making it in 1:15½, (some said 1:16, others 1:15¾.) On the last half they maintained about the same relative position, *Flora Temple* coming in beautifully, winning the heat in 2:33. Neither of the horses did well in this heat, and the signal failure of *Princess* discouraged her friends so that bets could not be made at any odds, though many outsiders thought the thing arranged for the purpose of getting outside offers, and even the same opinion prevailed after the second heat, to a great extent.

Second Heat.—There was a rest of thirty minutes, and the call was again given. Two or three ineffectual attempts at a start were made before the "go" was given, and both nags sprang to time with an excellent start, but again *Princess* made bad work at the upper turn, and *Flora* took the inside position from her, leaving her far behind and constantly increasing the distance until the home stretch, when *Princess* picked up a little and came in about four seconds behind. *Flora* won the heat; first half in 1:14½; heat in 2:26½. This is the best time we believe ever made on this Course, although it is stated by some that *Flora* three years since, over the same ground, against *Ethan Allen*, made the distance in 2:25. We think the statement incorrect, but cannot state positively. The race was now drawing to the climax of its interest, as it decided the contest if *Flora* won. Several persons thought that *Princess* would win this heat, and that her driver had held her in on the two previous, to influence odds against her, but it was too evident from his chop-fallen and disconsolate appearance that he had no hope of success. The whole interest of the day's trotting centered in the next heat, and the crowd impatiently awaited the call for the

Third Heat—Which was given, and the word "go" promptly followed. *Princess* had evidently prepared to do her best, and off they went, neck and neck to the upper turn, when *Flora* fell behind, but recovered and crossed *Princess*, was then crossed by the latter, and down the back stretch they went neck and neck for some distance, nearly to the lower turn. This was the best of the day's sport, and was decidedly good. Unfortunately *Princess* broke again, and lost her advantage, *Flora* passing her as if on wings, coming in on the first half, closely followed, in 1:17½. She gained steadily on *Princess* in the last half, coming in three or four seconds ahead, winning the heat and race in 2:34.

As she reined up in front of the Judges' stand she was loudly cheered and the crowd gathered about her in immense numbers to get a look at the "Queen of the Turf," while they hissed and hooted *Princess* and her driver and were so boisterous that the Police interfered to prevent trouble. The time was announced and the vast assembly, at about 6 P. M., withdrew.

RECAPITULATION.

South-End Riding Park—Purse $1,000—Trotting—Mile heats, three in five, in harness.

Jas. McMann named b. m. *Flora Temple*	1	1	1
J. Eoff named b. m. *Princess*	2	2	2

Time:—First Heat, 2:33; Second Heat, 2:26½; Third Heat, 2:34.

After the second heat, and while the mares were being led off by their grooms, Mr. Eoff, the driver of *Princess*, came upon the Judge's stand, and stated to them that he was very sorry that his mare did no better, but that he did the very best he could in driving her; he stated that she seemed frightened at the crowd and evinced a peculiar tendency to run into the fence all round the course, and it was with difficulty he could keep her on the track. The Judges replied, that if he did the best he could, it was all they could ask of either him or his mare. He replied that he was peculiarly unfortunate, that *Princess*, for a beast of her reputation, was the most vicious he ever knew; that she would not bear a stiff rein, and had to be driven otherwise, and that, owing to her "choking up" so easily, he had in a measure to let her have her own way. He repeated his extreme sorrow that he furnished such poor sport for so grand an audience, and, moreover, stated that the last heat, 2:26½, made by *Flora*, was the best time he ever knew to be made on that course.

It seemed to be the general opinion that *Princess* was badly driven—that she could do much better if rightly handled, though it is probably certain that *Flora* would always have the advantage in trotting on a half-mile track, as *Princess* is much more apt to "break" on the turns. Mr. Eoff stated that he did not expect to win the race when he came on the course, and had so stated to his friends in the morning. He was severely censured by those who knew of it, for coming upon the Judges' stand during the race. There was some dispute among the Judges as to the time made in the second heat—the majority stating that the heat was won by *Flora* in 2:26, while the others fixed it at 2:26½. After some little talk, they finally put it at the latter figure. This, we believe, is the fourth time that *Flora* has beaten *Princess*. *Princess* won the race over *Flora*, on the occasion of the second trial of their speed together. The proprietors announce another race for this afternoon, between Miller's *Damsel*, of New-York, and *Pilot*, of Boston. Premium, $500. They assure us that this will be a more evenly contested match than that of yesterday.

The Wool Trade.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

In New-York during the past week the transactions in Wool have been somewhat restricted. The demand has been fair, especially for desirable lots of domestic, but generally at prices unsatisfactory to the principal holders, who are not disposed to make any material concessions. Hence the sales effected have not been very extensive. Neither manufacturers nor dealers urgently need to replenish their stocks, having already purchased supplies in the interior sufficiently large to enable them to keep out of market for some time. And they do not manifest any disposition to operate at present more freely than is absolutely necessary, as with liberal arrivals and accumulating stocks they appear to look for an easier market later in the season. The very remarkable firmness of most holders, and the advices not only from the principal domestic markets, but likewise from England and the Continent of Europe, are not, however, in any sense, favorable to such an anticipated reaction. The receipts during the week have been quite heavy, comprising 3,762 bales Domestic, and 923 bales Foreign. Included in the receipts of Domestic were 1,722 bales California, by the ship *Andrew Jackson*, which arrived here on Monday. The following is a comparative statement of the total receipts of Wool at this port during each of the last three weeks, as reported by us from week to week:

	Week ending Aug. 10.	Week ending Aug. 17.	Week ending Aug. 24.
Domestic, bales	2,199	1,440	3,762
Foreign, bales	1,317	326	923
Total, bales	3,516	1,766	4,685

Grand total in three weeks, bales 9,957

We have heard of sales during the past week of 90,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece, common to choice Saxony, at, according to quality, from 35c.@55c.; 35,000 ℔. Domestic Pulled, No. 1 to extra, within a range of from 30c.@50c.; a lot of very good Texas at 40c.; 90 bales African, on private terms; 48 bales Chilian a 20c.; 325 ballats Peruvian at 23c., ℘ ℔. Other sales were reported, but without particulars sufficiently specific to publish. In Boston, during the week, a fair demand prevailed at full prices, with sales of 175,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, 760 bales Cape, and 170 bales Mediterranean and South American. The total arrivals of Wool at Boston from Jan. 1 to Aug. 20, this year, reached 28,288 bales Domestic and 33,713 Foreign, against 19,405 bales Domestic and 12,330 bales Foreign same time in 1858. These figures indicate a very considerable increase in the receipts during the current year.....In Providence, the demand has been brisk, and sales have been effected of 36,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece at 37c.@55c.; 13,000 ℔. Domestic Pulled at 30c.@49c., and 7,000 ℔., Foreign at 27½@38c. ℘ ℔.... In Troy, N. Y., a moderate business has been reported at steady prices..... In Albany, the sales included 4,000 ℔. medium Domestic Fleece at 43c., cash; and 6,000 ℔. pulled Lambs, on private terms....In Philadelphia, there has been more activity, sales having been made of 165,000 ℔., including 30,000 ℔. mixed lots and full blood, 40c.@54c.; 3 000 ℔. ½ blood, 50c.; 3,800 ℔. common and ¼ blood, 40c.@43c.; 3,000 ℔. mixed Fleeces, 40c.; 6,000 ℔. common and tub, 38c., all cash, ℘ ℔.... In Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Detroit, and Milwaukie, the season has been closed, and the sales effected recently have been unimportant.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By the *Bremen* and *Hungarian* we have received advices from England, to the 10th of August, which place in our possession reports of the Colonial Wool Sales at London, on the 6th, 8th and 9th inst. These reports indicate no falling off in the spirit of the competition for desirable lots, and, of course, no symptoms of weakness in prices of such. The attendance of both English and Continental buyers was good, and the rates established at the commencement of the sales were very well maintained....The private transactions in London and Liverpool were to a fair extent at full prices....The Provincial markets were generally quiet, and in some instances buyers had obtained slight concessions....In Edinburgh, there were 3,500 bales of Wool, and several thousand Sheep Skins sold, by auction, on the 4th inst. With few exceptions, the white wools were sold out, and the top prices of this class exceeded any realized this season. The attendance of buyers was numerous, and for all good lots the competition keen. The advance on half-bred and combing wools since last sale was about 3s. ℘ stone, but for Cheviot and clothing flocks this advance was not made, clothing wools not being so much wanted, and more plentiful in the country.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 24, 1859.

The improved condition of western pastures by the general and copious rains, and the prospect for a large Corn crop, is gradually diminishing the influx of cattle to this market, and we have a falling off in the supply of this week of nearly five hundred head, though the improved quality makes up a part of this. Still, the receipts are quite large, as compared with former years. Thus, we have this week 4,133, with 4,598 last week, 4,721 the week before, and 4,440 on the 3d inst., or a weekly average for this month o 4,473, against a weekly average for all last year o 3,676, and for the preceding year of 3,143. The fact that all of these have found purchasers indicates a larger consumption of meat this year, and this increase is likely to continue. The City is well filled with strangers—traders, visitors from the South and elsewhere. Good cattle, which will furnish suitable steaks and roasting pieces for hotels and eating-houses, as well as for well-to-do residents who will soon flock in from their Summer resorts, will now be in lively demand. The interests of farmers and feeders will be to send forward a few of their best animals when they have any in fine condition, and keep their leaner stock growing and fattening awhile longer. If this be done generally, fair prices will be obtained. The yards were cleared out this evening, leaving a clear field for the operations of the coming week.... Milch cows have been held back, the receipts being some fifty less than during several weeks past. Still the demand is so small, and that chiefly from milkmen, to make up occasional losses, that cows are often sold here at from $5 to $10 a head less than in the country. We saw a case in point to-day; a man was trying to get $20 for a cow for which he was offered $30 at home, but a short time ago.....Veal calves have come in more freely, and the market is rather overstocked. The demand is slow, with so large a supply of mutton as is now received, and fewer Calves have been sold at 7c. ℘ ℔. than in previous weeks. The most of the sales are at 5½c.@6½c. ℘ ℔., live weight. Many of those sent in are ordinary animals, partly grass fed, which it would be more profitable to feed longer, and farmers are buying them somewhat to take stock to the country to feed.....Sheep and lambs continue to arrive very freely, and faster than they can be sold, even at a decline of 25c.@50c. ℘ head for ordinary animals. Good fat sheep are proportionately scarce, and sell briskly at last week's rates. The yards are not cleared to-day....Swine have come in quite moderately this week, and there is a demand for them at nearly ½c. ℘ ℔., advance....The following table, carefully compiled from our notes gathered at all the City yards, including also the cattle received and retailed at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 23.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,133	155	858	15,720	2,235
Previous week	4,598	201	710	16,113	4,431
Same w'k last. y'r	4,161	191	448	12,454	8,703

Weekly average of beeves for 1857 3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858 3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 23,101. Total number received the previous week, 26,053; a decrease of 2,952.

Of the 4,133 fresh bullocks, 2,890 were yarded at Forty fourth-street. The balance were distributed: 1,086 sold at Bergen; 47 at Browning's, and 43 at O'Brien's, on Sixth-street; and 67 at Chamberlin's on Robinson-street. The sales at Bergen have been quite large, above one-fourth of all received this week having been sold at that point....Of the 2,890 bullocks at the Forty-fourth-street yards the present week, so far as we could ascertain from the owners or salesmen, and from the yard-book there came from Illinois, 706; from Kentucky 500; from New-York State, 520; from Ohio 555; from Indiana, 527; from Pennsylvania, 42; from Iowa, 25; and from Texas, 16. It will be seen that New-York, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky each contributed above 500 head this week....The 2,980 cattle yarded at Forty-fourth-street came into market by the following routes: By the Hudson River Railroad 842; by Erie Railroad, 1,420; by Hudson River Boats, 434; and by the Harlem Railroad, 194. The cattle brought on the Erie Railroad is very large this week as we have by this route the 1,420 of Allerton, the 1,086 sold in Bergen, or 2,506, which is three-fifths of the total receipts, and probably a part of the down-town lots were by the same route. There are rumors that extra inducements have been held out to draw cattle by this route, but we could gather nothing definite from the drovers. If a person succeeds in getting 100 head of cattle through for $100 less than his neighbor, he is not always free to publish it.

THE CATTLE MARKET TO-DAY.

The preliminary sales yesterday were not large, the butchers reluctantly yielding the advance demanded by owners. But the latter maintained their ground this morning, and their prices were gradually conceded to-day. Most sales of all grades were made at about ½c. ℘ ℔, (estimated dressed weight) advance over the average of last Wednesday. Towards evening, some of the poorer grades went at less than the morning prices, or but little higher than last week. The cattle ran better in quality, there being an absence of the very dregs of half-fed prairie grass cattle so abundant last week. Our figures are correspondingly higher on this account. The market was far from being lively, and those having their stock had hard work to close them up, often making important concessions, especially towards the close of the day. Taking the average of the entire transactions, to-day and yesterday, as we have noted them down, the range of prices this week, and those of last week, set down for comparing, are about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
Best quality offered	10½c.@11c.	10¼c.@10½c.
Medium quality	9½c.@10c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 9c.	7½c.@ 8¼c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	5c. @ 6½c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	8c. @ 9½c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@ 9	8½c.@ —

Butchers complain that cattle die very poor at this season, and even in the full markets of the past month, when it is supposed that buyers get the full benefit of disputed weights, and are almost allowed to place their own estimate upon the animals, they almost always get deceived, making the beef cost ¼c.@½c. ℘ ℔. more than they intended to pay. Very few sellers pretended to be getting over 10½c for their best beeves—one or two thought a few animals might be 10¾c.—but we presume some of the cattle will be found fully 11c.—perhaps more—when they are weighed. For a few lots 10½c. was paid upon the real weight, as shown by the scales....But few of the regular sellers chose to risk a lot on their own account, and those who did so found it close work to make a commission upon their purchases....About 1,100 head were taken East from Albany on Monday last, at 3½c.@5c. ℘ ℔., gross weight. We know of no lots kept back on the road.

We give below a few of the transactions as indicating the general state of the market:

H. Hurd sold 45 of his own Illinois fed cattle, of fair quality and say 7 cwt., at 8½c.@10c. He called it a slow market.

W. P. McIntyre, for J. Willson, 65 rather common Kentucky stock, of 7 cwt., at $65 each.

Vail & Co., mostly on their own account, sundry lots of Ohio and State cattle, of divers weights and varied qualities, at a range of 7½c. for the scrawny tailings to 10c., or even more, for the few good animals which brought $100 each.

Murray & Glover ran out 99 pretty good Illinois steers, fed and forwarded by J. T. Alexander. They would dress about 7 cwt., and brought 9c.@10½c.

S. Ulrey had a crack lot of 105 of the Alexander feed, which gave evidence that Illinois pastures are either very good, or the old corn crop is not all used up. They rated 7¾ cwt., and sold quickly at 9½c.@ 10¼c.—some buyers affirmed 11c.

Bartram & White, for Alexander & Cassell, 105 smooth Illinois steers, of 6½ cwt, at $62 each.

Hoag & Sherman, for J. Bryant, 75 *good* Ohio steers of 7½ cwt., at an average of 10c. They were duly appreciated and early bought by purchasers of good stock. Also, for Preston, 26 common Canada steers, at $45 each, rated 6½ cwt.; and a few of their own Dutchess County cattle of 7 cwt.@7½ cwt. at 10c.

C. G. Teed had 65 head of the Bryant cattle, which he sold at $80@$104 each, and called them very good 8½ cwt. steers, as they showed themselves to be.

Another lot of 64 belonging to the same owner, who shipped largely this week, sold by T. Bloomer at near 10c. on 7½ cwt. They, too, were prime.

Mead & Holcomb, for E. W. Gwynne, 64 fairish Ohio steers of 7 cwt., at 9½c. And 25 Connecticut beeves of only fair quality, at 9c.@10c.

J. H. Williams, for Cunningham, 32 thinnish 6½ cwt. Illinois steers at 8c., and 51 Indiana animals for Cunningham & Scott, at 7½c.@8c. on 5½ cwt. and very common. Also, 33 for McCleves, similar to the last, and at equivalent prices.

H. Myers sold 51 Indiana steers of rather common quality, for S. Knauss, at 8½c. on 6¼ cwt.

T. C. Eastman, for O. McConnell, 74 pretty fair grade Durhams from Kentucky at $76 each. Rated 7¾ cwt. And 39 light, thin Indiana steers for J. Leffler, at 8c.

Ayrault & Brother for different owners, 64 fair cattle, mostly of Ohio feed, and in fair flesh, at 8c.@10c.; six of the best, belonging to Miller, brought $90 each, or 10½c., both buyer and seller's estimate.

W. H. Harris, for J. McKee, 80 fair 6¾ cwt. Indiana steers at 9c., and 70 Iowa's for Piatt & Conrad, mixed weights, and poor to good qualities at 7c.@10c.

J. Church, for S. Jones, 33 decent Illinois steers at 7c.@9½c., and 24 two year old Ohio heifers of 4 cwt., for Thomas & Hart, at 6c.@7c.

MILCH COWS.

There is no improvement in prices, although the receipts show a falling off of about 50 head. The market is still slow, and those having cows for sale had far better take up with the best offer they can get in the country, rather than send them here to be forced off at some price. One cow, with a calf by her side, was offered to-day at $20, for which $30 had previously been refused in the country. Her owner, at least, will learn that this is no time to send common cows to New-York market. It is almost impossible to sell any but good cows, and even these sell slowly at $35@$45 each. The markets are overstocked.

VEAL CALVES.

These have been in excess of last week, owing mainly to large numbers of grass calves, intended to raise for stock. They sold at $3@$7 each. Veals are scarcely as quick as last week, fewer bringing 7c. They generally sell at 5½c.@6½c. The Forty-fourth-street pens were scarcely cleared out. Much of the stock is too old for nice veal.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Receipts a little less than last week, but still very large, and not all sold. Good sheep sell readily at about the rates of last week, but lambs, especially light, thin ones, are abundant and cheaper by 25c.@ 50c. ℘ head.

The following droves were received at Browning's: From New-York, 3,893; brought in, 85 by J. Budd; 89, B. Cook; 348, Smith & Bamber; 70, C. W. Grantier; 37, J. Lashier; 98, L. Miller; 192, Major H. Purdy; 207, D. Poncher; 41, D. K. Tripp; 215, Maine & Satterly; 96, P. Springer; 114, E. Howe; 116, Montony & Frank; 122 A. M. Culver; 185, H. Todd; 47, P. Palmer; 108, R. McGraw; 96 H. Monnell; 257, P. Devoe; 144, W. T. Felt; 54, G. R Brown; 189, M. W. Beard; 106, S. Sweet; 212, W. H. Brown; 86, R. Cornell; 223, E. Hungerford; 49, J. J. Plather; 101, P. Calhoun; 76, J. Scott; 69, M. Halsted.

From Ohio 1,372, of which L. Ben had 183; H. Fish, 209; Baker and Turner, 597; Hossberry and Simons, 206; R McGraw, 177.

From New-Jersey 185; brought in, 25 by R. Bellis; 41. A. Eick; 100. G. B. Holcomb: 19, B. Lawrence.

From Pennsylvania 130, by Wm. A. Labue.

From Canada 397, by C. S. Beardsley, making a total of 5,977 from all sources, besides some 1,500 which came in this morning, and will enter into the account next week.

Among the sales were 1,387, by J. C. Larkin, for $4,655 48, in the following lots:

166 head	$462 74	104 head	368 75
86 head	284 37	177 head	618 12
109 head	564 38	112 head	272 25
82 head	280 75	72 head	250 00
176 head	520 38	26 stores	65 00
277 head	868 74		

Thos. C. Larkin reports as follows:

50 sheep & lambs	$177 50	201 sheep	$735 12
177 sheep & lambs	508 00	209 sheep	656 75
68 sheep & lambs	182 81	76 lambs	240 00
23 sheep & lambs	73 00	105 lambs	342 68
106 sheep & lambs	320 62	122 lambs	331 25
54 store sheep	135 00	104 lambs	312 00
108 sheep	327 00	130 lambs	390 50
158 sheep	464 87	19 lambs	75 00
396 sheep	1,359 00	62 lambs	209 25
146 sheep	365 00	110 lambs	322 00
Total	2,421		$7,547 35

R. H. Hume quotes his sales of 1,529 sheep and lambs at $4,817 47, as follows:

100 lambs	$318 25	29 lambs	$77 75
119 lambs	347 24	105 sheep	268 12
79 lambs	251 31	54 sheep	160 50
183 sheep	597 00	144 sheep	439 31
37 extra lambs	148 00	182 sheep	539 00
41 sheep	100 25	75 sheep	320 00
206 sheep	727 24	69 sheep	222 50
106 sheep	301 00	—	
Total	1,529		$4,817 47

The pens were well filled and business generally brisk, this morning, with continued free arrivals. Jas. McCarty reports sales of 998 head at $2 50@$4 each.

Allerton's receipts were 1,296, with a rather slow market and some stock left over. Salesmen quote lambs at 25c.@50c. lower than last week.

O'Brien & McGraw received 2,504 fresh sheep and lambs during the past week, all of which were from New-York; brought in, 173 by H. Lester; 343, Reed & Jenks; 220, T. B. Phettplace; 193, R. McGraw; 219, F. Simes; 200, Moleny & Kelly; 184. S. T. & S. Compton; 223, A. Marshall; 129, O. Woodard; 91, N. Sweetlove; 55, C. Sheafelt; 51, S. T. Douglass; 81, J. Budd & Co; 71, Sheafelt & Vanbremer; 151, Miller & Plump; 69, E. H Hunt; 51, G. S. Snyder.

The following are their sales for the week:

181 sheep & lambs	587 50	173 sheep	$560 25
91 sheep & lambs	233 18	219 sheep	677 50
77 lambs	247 50	183 sheep	525 12
51 lambs	108 37	93 sheep	302 25
80 lambs	274 25	235 sheep	725 62
180 lambs	515 25	121 sheep	371 00
55 lambs	214 00	33 sheep	116 50
36 lambs	132 75	146 sheep & lambs	389 87
56 lambs	141 50	129 sheep & lambs	440 89
60 lambs	184 12	90 sheep & lambs	334 25
2,280 sheep and lambs			$7,081 67

SWINE.

Receipts have been quite light during the past week, numbering but 2,235 head, of which 801 were yarded at the Hudson River Yards and 1,434 at the Fortieth-street Yards. Hughes & French report their 801 fresh swine and 1,587 stale ones, disposed of as follows: 1,877 sold and 511 left over. At Allerton's quotations are 5¾c.@6c. for corn-fed hogs.

Spring & Jamison, commission merchants of West Washington Market quote heavy corn hogs at 6c.; medium do., 5¾c.@6c.; light do., 5½c.@5¾c.; still-fed, 5½c.@5¾c.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript* calls attention to a growing evil which has followed the introduction of the city railroad system in Philadelphia. It says: "The condition of the public streets used by many of our City Railway Companies is the subject of frequent and well-founded complaints. Some of them are deplorably bad, the roadway on each side of the rails being sunk, and in a great variety of instances full of ruts. This condition of affairs we long ago predicted, and it is the legitimate fruit of the action of Councils, giving the care of the highways into the keeping of those corporations. The superintendence and the keeping of the streets belong to the Highway Department alone, and Councils have no right to give them up to private parties on any pretence."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 15 bbls. Ashes; 8,718 bbls. Flour, 981 bushels Wheat, 60 bushels Rye, 860 bushels Oats, 4,014 pkgs. Provisions, and 25 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, only small lots, including Pots, at $5 25; and 45 bbls. Pearls, at $5 37½ ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,700 bbls., including 1,297 bbls. Pots and 403 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A very good inquiry prevails for the medium and better styles, which command firm rates. Other descriptions do not meet with much favor, and the tendency of prices is downward. The very ample available supplies of goods, not really desirable, contribute materially to this depression. In Boston, there has been less activity, and prices continue to rule low. The principal demand from the South has been satisfied. The West has begun to purchase with average freedom. The California demand has been limited, nor do the latest advices from San Francisco tend to encourage holders to look for an improvement in this branch of the business. The production is diminishing. The total clearances from Boston, since Jan. 1, have been 166,565 cases, against 141,409 cases, same time last year.

CANDLES—The demand is fair, and prices are sustained. Patent Sperm at 50c.; Plain do., 40c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c., and Adamantine, 18½c @20c. ℘ ℔.

COAL—Foreign is in light supply and is in request at full prices. Anthracite continues in demand, at $4 25@$5 25 ℘ ton.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, have been unimportant, yet prices have not varied much. The closing quotations are as follows: Rio 10½c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@13c.; Laguayra, 11¼c.@12½c.; Costa Rica, 12c.@13½c.; Native Ceylon, 12½c.@13c.; Jamaica, 11½c.@11¾c.; Java, mats and bags, 15c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 10⅞c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

COPPER—Is in request at our revised quotations. New Sheathing at 26c., old at 20c.@21c.; Yellow at 20c.; Refined Ingot at 22½c.@23½c; Bolt at 30c.; and Braziers at 31c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been dull and heavy to-day; sales were made of 1,000 bales at our quoted rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ ℔	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	9⅜
Middling, ℘ ℔	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛	12⅜
Middling Fair, ℘ ℔	12⅞	13⅛	13⅜	13¾

DRUGS AND DYES—The principal kinds have been in fair demand, and prices have been well supported.

DRY GOODS—The several auction sales, to-day, were generally well attended. Desirable goods were briskly competed for, and disposed of, quite advantageously.

FIRE CRACKERS—Have been freely purchased, chiefly at $1 70@$1 80, free, and $1 55, in bond, for No. 1 Canton, ℘ box.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 42c.@46c. for Southern and 48c @52c. for Western, ℘ ℔.

FISH—Dry Cod are in less demand, chiefly at $4@ $4 75 ℘ cwt. Mackerel continue scarce and quiet, including large No. 1 Massachusetts at $16 25@$16 50; No. 2 at $15 25@$15 50; and No. 3 at $9@$9 25 ℘ bbl. Box Herring are salable and steady. Pickled Herring continue inactive at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western continues in fair demand, and prices of desirable lots, especially of State and Ohio, steadily favor sellers. We have heard of sales to-day, of 10,150 bbls. in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 25@$4 55; extra do. at $4 60@$4 85; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 25@ $4 50; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 65@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to very choice new, $4 70@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 80 @$5; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5@$5 30 for very poor to good old, and $5 30 @$5 60 for ordinary to choice new ℘ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 30@ 4 15
Standard Superfine State	4 25@ 4 55
Extra State	4 60@ 4 85
Standard Superfine Western	4 25@ 4 50
Extra Wisconsin	4 65@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 70@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 80@ 5 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 00@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 6 75
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	4 75@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in fair request, at buoyant rates for most kinds. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 30 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 45@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City ℘ bbl. About 300 bbls. extra Canadian changed hands at $5@$5 25, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in good demand at $3 90@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 15 @$4 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, to-day, 650 bbls. at our quotations.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand continues very moderate to day at unaltered figures.

FRUIT—The business in this line has been restricted, though prices have not varied remarkably. Layer Raisins, $2 40@$2 45; Bunch do., $2 20@$2 25 ℘ whole box.

GRAIN—Wheat continues inactive. Desirable lots of new are very scarce, and being much wanted, are advancing in price. We have heard of sales of 7,850 bushels, including new White Michigan on private terms; good new Red do, at $1 25; ordinary old White Michigan at $1 10; poor old Chicago Spring at 75c.; very choice new White Georgia, (a small lot bought for a Newburgh miller,) at $1 52; ordinary new White Kentucky at $1 42; prime new White Southern at $1 45; poor new red Southern at $1 22 ℘ bushel. Corn is scarce and quiet. Sales have been reported of only 16,500 bushels at 80c. for old mixed Western; 82c. for ordinary new mixed Western; 85c. for prime yellow do.; and 83c.@85c. for yellow Southern ℘ bushel. Other kinds are entirely nominal. Rye continues very quiet at 76c.@80c. ℘ bushel. Oats are in good demand, including Canada at 41c.@44c.; Western, 39c @42½c.; State, 37c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ℘ bushel. Barley rules dull and nominal, at from 50c.@65c. ℘ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales, here, 100 bales Bags on private terms; 180 bales Bagging, part at 12½c. ℘ yard; also, in Boston, 20 bales Bags on private terms. and 405 bales Bagging at 11¾c.@12c. ℘ yard.

HAY—The demand has been fair to-day for North River at 65c @75c. for shipment, and 80c.@90c. for local use, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has attracted a little more attention, but prices have not varied much.

HIDES—Are in good request and prices of most kinds favor sellers. Prime Buenos Ayres, 26c.; Rio Grande, 25c.@25½c.; California, 23½c.@24c.; Orinoco, 23c.; Central American, 21½c.@22c.; Porto Cabello, 20½c. @22c.; Dry and Dry Salted Southern, 16c.@17c ℘ ℔. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 237,300, against 88,054 same time last year.

HOPS—Are in slack request, including last year's crop at 8c @14c.; and old at 4c.@7c. ℘ ℔.

IRON—The demand continues very moderate, yet prices are sustained. Scotch Pig at $23 50@$24 50; Common English Bar at $43@45; Refined do. do. at $53@$55; Swedish Bar at $85@87 50 ℘ ton; English Sheet, 3½c @3¾c.; Russian Sheet, first quality, 11c. @11½c., ℘ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 40@$1 45 ℘ thousand.

LEAD—Is in demand, including Foreign Pig at $5 70@$5 80; and Galena at $5 77½@$5 80, ℘ 100 ℔s. Bar. 6c.; Pipe and Sheet, 6½c., ℘ ℔.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair request at steady prices. Other kinds exhibit no important alteration.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common; and $1 15 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand is fair; prices are steady.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day small lots of New-Orleans, at 40c.@42c. ℘ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3½c.@3¾c.; German Wrought, 3½c. @3¾c.; Clinch, 5c @5½c., ℘ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inquired for—including Common at $1 51@$1 55 ℘ 310 ℔s. Tar is inactive, at $2 20@$2 87½ ℘ bbl. Some considerable transactions were reported in Crude Turpentine, part at $3 50 ℘ 280 ℔s., but not reliably. We have heard of sales of 1,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 44½c.@ 45c., ℘ gallon.

OIL CAKE AND MEAL—We have heard of no important transactions to-day. Prices have not varied materially.

OILS—The principal kinds have been in very moderate request at uniform quotations. Crude Sperm, $1 25@$1 27; Unbleached Sperm, $1 35@$1 40; Crude Whale, 47c.@50c.; Refined Whale, 54c.@60c.; Linseed Oil, 58c.@59c.@60c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 87c.@92c.; Red Oil, 48c.; Olive Oil, $1@$1 05 ℘ gallon; $3/67½@ $4 12½ ℘ basket; Palm Oil, 9c.@9½c.; Tallow Oil, 10c.@10½c. ℘ ℔. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Aug. 22, sales were reported of 1,590 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 23@$1 27, and 1,140 bbls. Crude Whale, at 43c.@49c. ℘ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sp. bbls.	Wh., bbls.	Bone, ℔s.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 22, '59	72,338	183 721	1,770,700
Same time last year	57,198	165,525	1,396,200

PROVISIONS—Pork has declined to-day, with sales of 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$15, closing heavily at $14 75 for Mess; and $10 30@ $10 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, including Hams at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c. ℘ ℔. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard continues unaltered, sales to-day 400 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10½c.@11c. ℘ ℔. Beef is quiet at old rates; sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $8@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$12 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $7@$8 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams $15@ $18 ℘ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 16c. @22c. for State; 13c.@17½c. for Ohio. ℘ ℔. Cheese continues in fair request at from 5c.@9½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 150 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ℘ 100 ℔s., chiefly within the range.

SEEDS—Clover and Timothy are attracting more attention; prices are very firm. In Boston, 5,500 bags and 4,900 pockets Calcutta Linseed have been sold at $1 55@$1 57½ ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Goat and Deer are very moderately inquired for at drooping prices.

SHOT—Drop, 6½c.; Buck, 6¾c., ℘ ℔.

SPELTER—Plates, 5½c.@5¾c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been pretty actively inquired for, and sales have been made to-day of 1.069 hhds. Cuba at 4¾c.@6½c., and 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 7 7-16d. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—We have heard of sales of 15,000 ℔s., chiefly at 10½c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—The public sale, to-day, resulted satisfactorily for Greens, but unfavorably for Blacks, prices of the latter having declined. The result of the sale did not appear to have any decided effect on the market, in private, and certainly did not lessen the confidence of the principal holders.

TIN—Is quiet at about previous figures.

TOBACCO—Pending the extensive trade sales, to commence on the 30th inst., the current movements are restricted.

WHALEBONE—The demand is moderate; prices are unaltered.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day; 200 bbls., in lots, at 26½c.@27c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 1,900 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d. ℘ ℔.; 250 bbls. Pork at 1s. 9d., and 900 bbls. Resin at 2s. For London, 150 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. For Bremen, 10,000 ℔s. Whalebone at ½c. ℘ ℔., and 50 tons Measurement Goods at 20s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 799 tons, from City Point to Havre, Tobacco, at 27s. 6d.; ship *Fanny Forrester*, 624 tons, from Leghorn to Philadelphia, $4,750; a ship of 450 tons, from Havana and Xibara, (chartered at Havana.) to Valparaiso, Sugar and Tobacco, £4 10s; a British brig, 250 tons, from Jamaica to a port in Great Britain, Sugar, £3; a ship, 1,143 tons, from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton, ⅜d., or if to Havre, 1c.; a schooner, 140 tons, to Barbadoes, 55c. ℘ bbl., and back from Maracaibo to New-York, Fustic, $5 ℘ ton; a British brig, 235 tons, to Havana and back, $1,900; ship *Thos. H. Perkins*, 669 tons, hence to Australia; bark *Rebecca*, 299 tons, to Batavia; bark *Fanny Buck*, 583 tons, to Melbourne, and ship *Alexandrine*, to Rotterdam, on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.
L. A. OSBORN,
LATE
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-STREET, N. Y.,
INVITES THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS TO THE CELEBRATED
PATENT IMPERIAL
EXTENSION SKIRT,
UNEQUALED FOR QUALITY AND STYLE,
being made of the BEST STEEL, and tempered in a manner that defies competition.
THE IMPERIAL SKIRT
having gained for the manufacturers such notoriety as to make it *impossible to fill all orders immediately*, dealers are requested to hand in their orders as early as possible, in order to get the goods in time for the FALL TRADE.
Parties are also invited to examine our NEW
CHAMPION SKIRT,
which EXCELS ANY AND ALL OTHER SKIRTS EVER INVENTED, being made by an entirely new method, which makes the skirt *much lighter* and *more durable* than any other process now used in the manufacture of Skirts.
Having also bought all of Mr. Vincent's right, title and interest in and to the PATENTS OF OSBORN & VINCENT, parties wishing LICENSE TO MAKE OR SELL SKIRTS under said patents, can obtain the same on liberal terms at the office of the subscriber,
L. A. OSBORN,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

MEN'S AND BOYS'
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
Great inducements to Cash and Short-time Buyers. I have now in store a large and well-made Stock of OVERCOATS and BUSINESS SUITS. Also a great variety of other ready-made Garments, made from fine and heavy material, for Southern and Western Trade. Please examine my stock before making your purchases.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

361 AND 539
BROADWAY.
JAMES TUCKER'S Fall importations in
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS, and fancy fixings for the Toilet,
are in, coming in, and will continue till late in the season.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCELSIOR SKIRT that cannot get out of order. Patent applied for. A skirt that will not slip on the springs, and cannot get out of order. A skirt made of the best watch-spring steel; will not slip on the springs, and cannot get out of order. A skirt, graceful in form, made of the best watch-spring steel; will not slip on the springs, and cannot get out of order. A skirt that can be adjusted to any desired length, graceful in form, made of the best watch-spring steel; will not slip on the springs, and cannot get out of order. A skirt with a superior bustle and supporter complete; can be adjusted to any desired length, made of the best watch-spring steel, graceful in form, will not slip on the springs, and cannot get out of order. A skirt made without sewing, clasping, weaving or glueing, with a supporter complete, can be adjusted to any desired length; made of the best watch-spring steel, graceful in form, will not slip on the springs, and cannot get out of order. Ladies will please remember that Mme. DEMOREST'S Excelsior Skirt, while combining every other desirable quality, besides cheaper than the cheapest, cannot get out of order. If you are going to California or going on a visit to the country, or going to church, or have occasion to patronize the cars or omnibuses, by all means procure an Excelsior Skirt. A skirt that is made without sewing, clasping, weaving or glueing, with a superior bustle and supporter complete, can be adjusted to any desired length, made of the best watch-spring steel, graceful in form, will not slip on the springs, and cannot get out of order. To be found only at Mme DEMOREST'S New-York Skirt Emporium No. 375 Broadway, No. 320 Canal-st., and No. 258 Bowery. Ladies will please remember that the Excelsior Skirt is cheaper than the cheapest, and better than the best, and cannot get out of order.

IMPORTED FROM MINORCA, SPAIN—A beautiful article of artificial flowers, in glass vases, frames and boxes; the flowers composed entirely of sea shells, so perfectly arranged and constructed, as almost deceives the eye of the observer, they so much resemble the flowers of the field.
For sale at
E. DUNIGAN & BRO.,
No 371 Broadway, New-York.

291 CURTAIN MATERIALS, 291
Broadway. At reduced prices. Broadway.
KELTY BROS. & LUM.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.
HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.—WANTED, a situation by a young (married) man. in the above business; can influence considerable trade. Salary not so much an object as a good steady situation. Reference Moorey, Manly & Co., No. 9 Murray-st.; or Jas. H. Connor, No. 115 Franklin st. Address THOMAS BYRNES, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

SKIRTS.—OUR WOVEN SKIRTS ARE NOW ON sale, 12 springs, $1 31; 14, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $8 per dozen; 11, $11, and 14 springs, $14 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, woven skirt factory, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

MOSQUITO NETTING—
OF ALL KINDS,
Manufactured, on hand and for sale by
A. McLEAN,
No. 184 West 22d-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE COAL OIL.
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
No. 32 Dey st., New York,
Have on hand and are constantly receiving direct from factory, pure Coal Oil, which they warrant equal in quality to any in market, and offer to the trade at lowest factory prices. Agents of Canfield Oil Company.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.
Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale dépôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

INTELLECTUAL HOME-COMFORT REFINING INSTRUCTION AND ECONOMICAL AMUSEMENT FOR THE MILLION.—THE UNION STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY, No. 375 Broadway, up stairs, are now offering stereoscopes and new and elegant views. in great variety, at less than half the usual prices. Best views at $2 per dozen; 2d do. at $1. Best cold views at $3 per dozen; 2d do. at $1. Superior stereoscopes, with reflectors, at 50 cents each, or one dozen views and an instrument for $1.

No. 58 Beaver-st., New-York, Aug. 23, 1859.
THE FIRM OF C. S. SLOANE & CO. WAS dissolved on the 1st day of August instant.
C. S. SLOANE,
I. M. HOPKINS,
R. P. H. DURKEE.
The undersigned will continue the Stock Commission business under the firm of C. S. SLOANE & CO., at No. 58 Beaver-st.
C. S. SLOANE,
J. M. HOPKINS.

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS ARE INVITED to call and examine our newly invented Stearin Matches, which surpass all others in the beauty and finish of the boxes, the brilliancy and variety of the colors, and in cheapness. They are made by a new process, and of a new material, without sulphur, and are covered with a water-proof and weather-proof varnish, adapting them to any climate. Samples sent when ordered. JAMES R. DEY & CO., No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL will be sent to subscribers 4 months for 25 cents, or 4 copies for $1. FOWLER AND WELLS, New-York.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.
JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

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AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vià* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vià* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vià* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vià* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New York Post-office on Saturday, Aug. 27, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Canada* had not been signalized at Halifax at 8 o'clock last night. We hope, however, to be able to give an outline of her news in our Second Edition to-day, and to publish our usual full telegraphic abstract to-morrow morning.

By the Overland Mail we have news from the Pacific Coast four days later. Dates from San Francisco are to July 29. The most important intelligence is relative to the new outbreak among the Mojave Indians. Major Armistead had sent an express from his camp at Beale's Crossing, on the Colorado, with information that a band of two hundred savages had carried off mules, provisions, and other property from the neighborhood of that military post, and that a strong detachment had been sent in pursuit of the marauders. Later news from Oregon establishes the election of Stout, Administration candidate for Congress, by only nine majority over Logan. The aggregate number of votes cast was 10,591. From the new Territory of Nevada, we hear of the election of James M. Crane as Delegate to Congress by a majority of 61 over Dodge: the election will be contested.

Several New-York and Boston clipper ships are announced among the arrivals at San Francisco, by the Overland Mail. Some of them had experienced very severe weather on the passage, and two lives were lost.

Assurances have been received from the Government of Costa Rica, as we learn from Washington, that the claims of our citizens against that Republic will be equitably adjusted. They have expressed their readiness to appoint a Commission, in conjunction with the United States, to settle all disputes involving pecuniary compensation for outrages committed upon citizens of this country.

The New-Jersey Democratic State Convention met at Trenton yesterday, to nominate candidates for State officers. It was the most numerously attended and the stormiest Convention ever held in the State. Two thousand delegates were present. E. R. V. Wright, of Hudson, was nominated for Governor on the sixth ballot, his highest competitor being Charles Skelton, of Mercer. Mr. Wright's nomination was made unanimous. The resolutions favor Popular Sovereignty and oppose the opening of the Slave-trade.

Three fires are noted in our telegraphic column this morning, involving the destruction of a large amount of property. A most destructive conflagration occurred in New-Bedford yesterday afternoon, the total loss by which is estimated at from two to three hundred thousand dollars. Large quantities of oil on storage were consumed. Several persons were injured. A steam planing-mill at Dorchester, Mass., was burnt, yesterday morning, the loss being $10,000. A pail factory was burnt at Cleveland yesterday—loss $15,000.

An old and wealthy citizen, of Coldwell county, Ky., named Jesse Williams, in prison charged with serious crimes, was, on Thursday night last, taken from the custody of the officers of the law by a mob, and hung. Several other persons, supposed to have had some connection with Williams, were at the same time severely punished and ordered to leave the county.

A vessel, supposed to be the bark *D. S. Goodell*, was reported to have gone ashore near Hogg Inlet, Rockaway beach, on Monday night. She was seen yesterday morning lying in a bad situation.

The British screw-steamer *Glasgow* left this port yesterday with one hundred and sixteen passengers for Glasgow. The Hamburg Mail steamer *Hammonia*, also left at the same time with seventy-five passengers.

The argument of the application for an injunction to restrain the payment of the August dividends of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company was continued, yesterday, before Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court. Mr. Noyes concluded his argument for the Company, and Mr. Bliss was heard in reply on behalf of the plaintiffs. No decision was rendered.

It was reported at the Police Head-quarters last night that a man named James Thompson had been arrested in the Sixteenth Ward, charged with beating his wife to death. No particulars are given.

The store of Mr. B. B. Kirk, at No. 58 Fulton-street, was, last evening, entered by burglars, who robbed the safe of money and valuables to the amount of about a thousand dollars.

Cotton was heavy and prices favored buyers yesterday. Sales 1,000 bales. Flour continued in good demand at rising rates. Wheat and Corn were very sparingly offered, at prices generally above the views of buyers. Hence they were lightly dealt in. Provisions were less inquired for, and Pork declined. Sugars were in light request, as were likewise Hay, Hides and Spirits Turpentine. Fire Crackers were more sought after. Other branches of trade exhibited no very remarkable changes. There were 750 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets are not greatly overstocked—the total number of live animals of all kinds received at the regular City yards being 23,100 this week, against 26,053 the previous week, to wit: this week, 4,153 beeves, 155 milch cows, 858 veal calves, 15,720 sheep and lambs, and 2,235 hogs; last week, 4,598 beeves, 201 cows, 710 veals, 16,113 sheep and lambs, and 4,431 hogs. The beef cattle were a little better in quality, though only passable; and, owing to quality, and the smaller number offered, prices were advanced a little at yesterday's general markets, say ½c. ₱ lb. on the estimated dressed weight, on the average—a trifle more on the best grades. Cows are lower here than in the country; prices nominal. Veal calves sell slower than last week, and fewer go at 7c. ₱ lb. live weight. The ruling prices are 5½c.@6½c.; market rather overstocked. Sheep and lambs are in excess of the demand, and are 25c.@50c. ₱ head lower, except for very good, fat sheep, which are in quick demand at good prices. Swine are rather scarce, and prices ½c. better—say 5½c.@6c. ₱ lb., live weight, for corn-fed.

The Hideous Park.

New-York rejoices in two Parks, one of the past and one of the future.

One is rapidly becoming, under the faithful auspices of Mr. Olmstead and his coadjutors, the chief attraction and most elaborate ornament of our Metropolis. This is the Central Park.

The other has already become the most conspicuous and the most ridiculous symbol of the sort of people who govern us,—the sort of government we adore. It keeps the dear old name, however, of "*the* Park." A dry, dusty, dilapidated, starving desolation it is, straggled over by wormy trees, and cut up by mean corduroy paths. We have, nevertheless, a few citizens still left to us who, afflicted by nature with a sad obliquity of physical and moral vision, affect to regard the Park as a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Others, again, loyal to early ties, see in the Park of to-day the Park of twenty years ago. To them its dreary sands and shady walks are an oasis, a breathing spot, an Eden, a Garden of Delight. But, with these exceptions, the entire population regards that public ground simply as an inconvenient thoroughfare. We ought, indeed, to exclude the Common Council from both these categories, and, for that matter, from all categories which imply sympathy of taste or opinion with civilized man. That unique body looks upon the Park simply as a proper building ground for edifices too ugly to be tolerated anywhere else. Look, for example, at the bastard livery stable now going up behind the Hall of Records. What this building is meant for no mortal could even guess; but in respect to the builders there has not been and could not be a doubt. The beaver is a master-mason and puts up very ungainly dams to suit himself. The prairie-dog is a gregarious creature and makes himself an uncomely home by digging in the soil. But neither a beaver nor a prairie-dog, nor any animal on earth, save a City Father, could ever have devised such a monstrous pile of bricks and mortar as the structure in question. It belongs to that order of architecture which for lack of a better name may be defined as the "municipal." As it is equally unfitted for use and ornament, and combines with rare felicity the extremes of ugliness and of discomfort, it may have been intended as a perennial monument to the City Government. As such it deserves to stand and as a harmonious adjunct of the hideous gully in which it is erected.

England and Mexico.

The old farce has its fun over the pair of punctilious *chevaliers d'industrie*, neither of whom would take precedence of the other in entering a drawing-room for fear of having his pockets picked. The droll spectacle is reproduced in the relations of England and the United States with Mexico. Neither of the two Powers is quite ready to assume the settlement of Mexican affairs. John Bull hesitates about intervening in his own timid person, and has endless apprehensions of an American intervention, unless the securest guarantees of honesty in regard to the British debt be furnished in advance. The United States hang back, more than half-suspecting that we are to be used to draw the chesnuts of Great Britain from the fire; and that England would not be displeased to see us plunged in all the embarrassments which any meddling with the Mexican ecclesiastical question must involve. And thus the two very respectable national bodies stand bowing ceremoniously to each other upon the threshold, and Mexico proceeds to ruin, upon her own private account.

A few days since we reproduced a paragraph from the London *Times*, recurring to its former arguments in favor of an American adjustment of this vexatious difficulty. To-day we copy from the London *Morning Post*, the especial organ of the British Premier, an article on the same subject, in which the prospects of American intervention are debated with extreme caution; and the conclusion is arrived at, that the extension of American authority over the troubled Republic is only to be dreaded in case the interests of British subjects, so largely engaged in the question, are not properly secured. All the English Government asks is a warrant of its commercial claims, and the rest it leaves to the United States. Its concern is for the pecuniary, and not at all for the political future of the country.

Now in the progress of events since the first presentation of this modern British policy toward Mexico, many of the reasons which might account for the coyness of this Government on the subject, have ceased to exist. The main dread of our statesmen has been the Mexican hierarchy; the permanence of which in wealth and power they knew to be irreconcilable with the introduction of American or of any other wholesome authority into the State and, at the same time, they wisely shrunk from inaugurating the struggle necessary to defeat and annihilate the ecclesiastical *régime*. An enterprise of that nature was too big with reflective mischiefs, arising from the strong sectarian feelings in this country, which would at once take sides in the controversy. This principal obstacle to intervention has been removed by the recent decrees of the Juarez Government. The influence of the Mexican Church is destroyed. The acts of secularization appear to be accepted and approved by nine-tenths of the Mexican people; and the alienation of the Church property is proceeding with the utmost rapidity. A twelve-month hence, and that monstrous body, which has for forty years controlled only to ruin Mexico, will be as lifeless as Hernando Cortez. With the disappearance of this ground of hesitation, other embarrassments have vanished. The old bugbear of Spanish-American intolerance of a Protestant democracy is proved to be a chimera. The progressive dogmas of the Liberals are found to be the national faith. The readiness of all the more enlightened partisan leaders to accept peace and prosperity even at the hands of the North Americans, is more than established. Instead of a protracted and inhuman war, as the means of forcing ourselves into Mexico; we are bidden to enter freely, and our coming is actually sought as the only salvation of a helpless state. It is needless to say this condition of affairs is an important advance upon the facts of a year ago, and justifies a very different policy. Upon the advent of a new Administration it may even prompt that decisive action, which, with a single reserve, our transatlantic cousins are prepared to sanction.

And with respect to that reservation, we can only reiterate what we have so often asserted, that no political leader, or journal, or party, in the United States, has ever contemplated the repudiation of the foreign or domestic debt of Mexico, as a consequence of any new relations we may be called to assume toward that republic. There is certainly nothing in the history of the Federal Government to authorize suspicion of so unfair an act. The sense of the American people has too often recorded its indignant protest against local measures of repudiation; and it is hardly likely to try its ingenuity in palliating a federal default, after reprehending mercilessly the derelictions of Pennsylvania and Mississippi. So far, therefore, as the intervention of the Government of the United States is concerned, the claims of British bond and landholders, must be of far higher value, under Americano-Mexican auspices, than they are at present. There is, however, one extremely remote contingency which might gravely imperil these interests. Should the Americanization of Mexican be left to fillibusters; and the influence now frankly offered be rejected, in order to encourage private enterprises to steal it, the moral obliquity which would justify such criminal connivance, might go the length, at which the English money-lender stands appalled. But not such is the form of acquisition the British writers contemplate; and, certainly, neither the administration of Mr. Buchanan, nor any other likely to succeed it, will venture to practice any gratuitous ambiguity to obtain that which may be had in all directness. The course of honor has been rendered too inviting and practicable. The obligations of Mexico are not so weighty that a few years of faithful customs administration might not cancel them; if, indeed, the plan which the Liberal Cabinet has made a part of its scheme of ecclesiastical escheat, will not leave the revenues of the State unincumbered, when, if ever, they pass under American control. The monetary scruple may, therefore, be safely omitted from the consideration of our Mexican policy. If Mexico comes under American influence, its affairs will be conducted with nothing less than that perfect idea of fair play which has always governed our external intercourse. More cannot be promised. To expect less is to insult the American people. English journalists have a natural proclivity towards thinking evil of foreign nations, which may perhaps excuse the else inexcusable impertinence of their suggestions on this head. But, as with France, so with the United States. England must make up her mind to behave respectfully to her equals, and the English are too practical a people long to overlook this imperious necessity of their position. A loyal coöperation on the part of the British Government with the Liberals of Mexico, in paving the way for the triumph of American ideas in that Republic, is at once the interest and the duty of England at the present moment. In this way the sins of Mr. Otway may be atoned for; more cordial relations established between Great Britain and ourselves, and the unhappy London bondholders rescued from much perturbation of soul.

Better Late than Never.

The last news from Washington assures us that the Administration is making tremendous preparations to put down the Slave trade. Instead of eighty guns, the number stipulated for by the treaty with England, they are going to keep one hundred and sixteen on the Slave coast. The squadron is to be composed of some of the best ships in the service. Two of the commanding officers have actually volunteered for this special duty, and, more wonderful than all, their ships, the *Mystic* and *Sumpter*, are vessels of light draft which can really pursue the slavers over shoals and up rivers hitherto inaccessible to cruisers. Moreover—the marvels increase as we proceed—the naval dépôt of the African Squadron is to be removed to the most convenient spot on the coast, the very centre of the traffic, so that the ships of the Squadron can refit and replenish their stores almost without absenting themselves from their posts.

Without giving us time to recover from the serious shock which this accumulation of amazements is well calculated to inflict upon anybody who happens to know anything of the antecedents of Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet, the remorseless telegraph administers another, almost more stunning still, in the shape of an announcement that our anti-Slave trade efforts are not to be confined to the coast of Africa. Our new-born zeal is also to display itself on the shores of the ever-faithful isle.

We are to snap up the slave-traders who may escape our African traps in the East just as their ventures are on the point of fruition in the West. Why this salutary energy was not displayed two years ago; why the Slave-trade has under the Buchanan *régime* been allowed to assume proportions which it has never displayed since the Great Powers agreed on its abolition; why it has been suffered to rise out of the position of an infamous crime into the rank of a question of national politics; why the country has been permitted on its account to pass through another of those discreditable spasms called "British outrages," and why our Government should for two years have condemned itself to stand before the world with the charge of connivance at an offence stigmatized by our own laws as piracy clinging to its skirts, without an attempt at vindication or repudiation, are questions which it is useless to ask now. We will not even comment too severely upon the singularly short interval which must elapse between the catching of the first slavers by the new squadron on the coast of Cuba, and the next Presidential election. We will not inquire how far the spectacle of virtuous vigor to which mankind is now about to be treated is due to the rising indignation of all that is respectable among us at the supine indifference with which the wholesale importation of negroes into the South has so far been regarded. We will not be so cruel as to guess how much of this new-born grace is due to fear of "the country" at the polls, and how much to humanity, or to a sense of duty. The public happily does not need any aid in the detection of Presidential dodges. Half-a-dozen slavers energetically captured two or three months before the Charleston Convention meets, will not convince any large number of rational men that Mr. Buchanan cherishes a holy horror of the "accursed traffic," or that he burns with desire to see "that the laws are faithfully executed." Coincidences are often strange, but they are also now and then very suspicious.

It must satisfy us for the present that the right thing is done at all, no matter what the motive may be which dictates the doing of it. Whatever Mr. Buchanan's object may be in doing now what he ought to have done the very first year he was in office, it will at least deliver us from the most demoralizing and degrading position in which any nation can stand, that of pretending to virtues which it does not possess, and boasting of laws which all its worst members violate with impunity. There is no question affecting our relations with foreign nations, or the world's opinion of us, about which we have so shamelessly stultified ourselves as this. We were the first civilized nation to denounce the Slave-trade as a violation of the laws of nature, and to make it legal piracy, and we early entered into a convention with the British for its extinction.

The squadron which we have employed for that purpose has, for many years, confined itself to watching the British instead of the slavers. We have never made the smallest attempt to strike it at the point in which General Cass himself declared it to be most vulnerable—namely, in our own waters; and we have resolutely and rightfully, though from no rightful motive, refused to concede to anybody else the powers necessary for doing that which we obstinately left undone. Worst of all, we have suffered cargoes of slaves to be landed on our own coasts with impunity, to be distributed through the interior without let or hindrance, and the only prosecutions we have instituted against the Slave-traders have been begun with such apparent reluctance and conducted with so much languor, as simply to serve the purposes of the criminals by bringing the laws into contempt. One of the first and most generally received indications of decline in any State is the inability of the General Government to enforce ordinances which expediency strongly recommends. Nothing has in all ages so soon brought governments into ridicule and disrepute as confessed inability to do that which they themselves acknowledge they ought to do. Mankind have not yet made up their minds to acknowledge in us any exception to this rule, and the world at large neither knows nor cares to know enough of our political organization to separate the genuine policy of the nation from the wiles and tricks and schemes of a Buchananite Cabinet. Foreign nations are generally respectful enough to refuse to believe that the men we put in power willfully degrade the country to serve their own ends. They refuse to believe that our inaction with regard to the Slave-trade, and our supineness with regard to fillibustering are bits of knavish partisanship. They prefer believing us to be decrepid to believing us to be rogues and hypocrites. Neither conclusion is very complimentary, and any one, be it President Buchanan himself, who will either take our neutrality and Slave-trade laws off the statute book, or as long as they remain upon it see that they are rigidly enforced, will do a great service to our national good name and to our national influence.

Reform Schools and Houses of Reformation.

Within a few weeks, two of the Institutions for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in Massachusetts have been burned to the ground. The Reform School at Westborough was set on fire by one of the boys who was sheltered under its roof. A boy in the Boston City House of Reformation, himself a graduate of the Westborough School, read the story of the destruction of his Alma Mater, adopted the same plan by which it had been laid in ashes, and on the 21st inst. had the satisfaction of seeing his new home in flames. These conflagrations ought to lead philanthropists out of Massachusetts, as well as in it, to review the theory of the systems by which we treat juvenile depravity, and to investigate thoroughly their practical operation. It is but lately that the vagrant and the criminal of the tenderest years were consigned to the same prison with the hoary-headed expert in felony, and the results were just such as might be expected. The prison was the school and the distributing reservoir of vice. Such a thing as reformation was not to be dreamed of after the unfortunate lad had once been ushered within the grated gate. Entering as a vagrant, he graduated a criminal. He carried out the tokens of infamy on his discharge, and the temptations that were too strong for him before imprisonment thickened and strengthened on all sides of him ever afterward. It is impossible at this day to contemplate the effects of such a promiscuous herding of children, committing their first sin against society through sheer ignorance, and of hardened, hopeless professors of all villainy, without wonder that it was so long permitted in Christian countries. The first herald of a reform was the dawn of this principle upon the popular mind, that the surest device for confirming a person in a course of crime is to destroy his self-respect, and that one of the quickest methods of obliterating all vestiges of self-respect is to send a child to prison. Impressed with this thought, a House of Refuge was established in New-York in 1825, since which time twenty-three State institutions have been established in our country upon its plan. The founders of our House of Refuge admitted the necessity of restraint, but they purposed to make their Refuge a prison in disguise. The restraint was to be firm and vigorous, but as little apparent as possible. Its windows were to be barred, but the bars were to seem as if placed only for ornament. The doors were covertly strong, the locks heavy but not obtrusive. The experiment was a success, and the good that has grown out of it can scarcely be calculated. It demonstrated that reform was possible in the least promising cases, under humane and elevating influences, and, moreover, that a distinction hitherto neglected should be more clearly drawn between vagrants and actual criminals. With the intention of separating more widely the two classes—those who had actually entered upon a career of crime and those whose circumstances were such as if unmitigated would probably lead to it—the Juvenile Asylum sprang into existence. The necessity of still further subdividing the vagrants into those who needed some restraint, among better influences, to fit them for Society and those who might at once be removed to families at a distance from the City and its temptations, has bred another class of Institutions, of which the Children's Aid Society and the House of Industry are the most flourishing examples. This three-fold system has worked admirably with us, fully meeting the hopes of its originators, and yielding all encouragement to prosecute with increasing zeal its series of methods for reforming juvenile criminals and preventing the homeless and neglected from becoming such.

Abroad, another plan of action has been received with greater favor. Instead of our "Congregated System," the "Family System" has been most widely adopted. It involves less restraint, aiming to bring juvenile criminals closer under the eye of the teacher, who, by all moral appliances, strives to inculcate better courses of life. They are carefully instructed that they are not subjects for punishment, but simply for instruction and improvement. In our country several institutions have been founded upon this Family model, and there was not upon a large scale a more illustrious example than the School at Westborough. The people of Massachusetts have had great hopes and great faith in it. They fancied that the world thought too harshly of young criminals,—that they were not as bad as they seemed, and that they really required very little punishment, and much less restraint than the Houses of Refuge impose. But of late there has been a growing distrust of the lax discipline of the Westborough School. Its statistics tell a very pleasant tale of its workings, but the prisons of the State were ominously well supplied with its graduates. And the conclusion is inevitable that the "moral suasion" was too exclusively relied on, and the distrusted "restraint" too scrupulously avoided.

There can be no question that the nearer the delinquent youth is brought to the teacher whose instructions are to effect a change in his character, the better; that the more truly the Refuge becomes a home to him, and the more closely its training approaches that of the family, the more wholesome will be its influence, and the less violent the change from under its roof to a true family circle, into which it is always the design to introduce him as early as is safe. But wherever there are large collections of boys there must be strict discipline, or the work of the old prison will be going on in their midst. Kind-hearted Judges and considerate Courts, out of the best of motives, are constantly winking at the crimes of youths, and filling the Refuges and Reform Schools with criminals under the name of vagrants.

It is essential to the well-working of the Family System that the number collected in any one family be small, and that the precociously wicked be kept out of it. Then the actually criminal must feel that their crime is recognized by their teachers, and the heinousness of their offence be kept before them, or they never will appreciate the wide difference that separates vice from virtue. All sentimental and amiable argument to show that they are the victims of unfortunate circumstances is a positive injury, and tends only to sour and madden them towards society, not to renovate their character or improve them. The whole subject is a puzzling one, but worthy the most anxious consideration of statesmen and Christians.

Sam Plants his Standard.

We gather from the telegraphic report, published yesterday, of the Know-Nothing Council, that attempts were made by persons formerly members in good standing of the "sixty thousand," but now and for a considerable time past acting with other parties, to influence the proceedings of that "Great Body," as it is called, in favor of their present associates. This was to have been expected, for assuming that the American vote is likely to be even half as large this year as last, it constitutes a capital which thrifty political traders can by no means afford to overlook.

Several of the delegates to the Council were accordingly objected to, though very few were eventually excluded on the ground of having renounced their allegiance to "Sam."

What was actually done may be summed up in a few words. That man of the glorious name, General Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs, of Buffalo, was chosen to succeed plain Mr. H. B. Northrup, as President of the State Council, with Mr. A. N. Prescott, of Herkimer, for Vice-President, and Mr. J.W. Husted, of Westchester, as Secretary. Mr. Lorenzo Burrowes, of Orleans, and Mr. Erastus Brooks, of New-York, were chosen delegates at large to the American National Convention, the State Nominating Convention being appointed to meet at Utica on the 21st of September. Every proposition flavored with the slightest suspicion of Republicanism, or hinting, however feebly, at eventual consultation with the Committee of that party, was resolutely rejected. It must, therefore, be assumed that a separate American State ticket will be nominated at Utica, and the wire-pullers may now begin to occupy themselves with the problem of ascertaining how many of the "sixty thousand" who cast their suffrages for the Know-Nothing nominees last year, will repeat the operation in November next.

The solution of this grave question must to some extent depend upon events "sleeping in the womb of time." There are rumors of a willingness among certain leaders of the American Party to coalesce, "for a consideration," with the Republicans, and it is even said that the consideration has been specified and assented to by the other high contracting party. But even if these reports be true, the tone of things at this recent meeting of the Council throws serious doubts upon the ability of such leaders to carry with them the rank and file of the lieges of "Sam." The practicability of the suggested arrangement is, therefore, very far from demonstrable; and from our external point of view, we are forced to esteem it more than likely that all those voters of the Empire State who continue to hold the principles and exploits of "Sam" in respectful regard, will move up in a mass and show their faith by their works at the polls. The Republican chieftains, however, evidently do not agree with us. They are manifestly counting upon a large defection, actual or probable, from the American ranks in favor of their own party, and therefore expect that the result in November will show a purely Know-Nothing vote so greatly reduced in the aggregate as to render the organization despicable.

If these expectations should be fulfilled, the Republican prospects for a decisive Presidential victory over the Democracy in such States as Pennsylvania and New-Jersey would very decidedly brighten. Gen. Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs and the other Lieutenants of "Sam," however fond they may be of controlling a "great body," would hardly hesitate at merging themselves in some grander organization, as soon as it became clear that the "great body" was likely to become a very small body indeed.

But the whole political horizon is so misty and indeterminate that it would be the height of folly for any political "body," great or small, which possesses any elements of vitality whatever, to throw itself away at the present moment. No man can tell what an hour may bring forth. It was but the other day that Wise stood forth before the people "in station like the herald Mercury, new lighted on a heaven-kissing hill." Now he is sadly swallowed up, and in the deep bosom of the oyster *fundum* buried. While Botts still blazes from the Astor House, we do not believe that Scroggs will consent to furl the standard of Sam, and enroll his ten legions under the banner just given to the winds by the Republicans at Albany.

Water and its Impurities.

The various contaminations to which water is liable may all be arranged under two heads: they are either *organic* or *inorganic*. The organic impurities again naturally resolve themselves into the *dead* and the *living*. Inasmuch as the dead organic substances present in impure waters form the material or food upon which the living impurities are sustained, it is proper to allude first to them. The dead organic contaminations again admit of still further division into those derived from the vegetable kingdom and those from the animal kingdom. *Dead Vegetable Impurities*—Water plants, leaves, and other fragments of land plants, fallen trees, drift-wood, &c. *Dead Animal Impurities*—Are the bodies of infusoria, annelidæ, insects, fish and animals, as well as the soluble protein compounds, as albumen, gelatine, mucus, &c., dissolved out of these by the water.

These dead vegetable and animal tissues are in a state of continual decay and change; deprived of life, they become subject to the action of the laws of chemical affinity, by which their structure is especially destroyed, and their whole fabric resolved into substances of more simple forms and constitution, as *carbonic acid, carburetted hydrogen, ammonia, nitric acid, cyanogen, sulphuretted hydrogen* water, and many other bodies, some of which, like certain of those just enumerated, are probably of a highly deleterious nature, are greatly facilitated and hastened by increased temperature, and therefore are affected more rapidly in Summer. *Living Organic Impurities*—These are in direct dependence upon the dead, from which they derive their nourishment and support, and, like them are either vegetable or animal. The living vegetable productions contained in impure water are algæ, which are the fresh-water types of the plant commonly known as sea-weeds and water plants. The living animal productions are fish, zoophytes, worms, larvæ of insects, mollusca and infusoria. In *river water* there is present usually a considerable but variable amount of *organic matter*; this amount varies according to certain well-determined circumstances, thus: at the source of the river, where the stream is comparatively pure and unpolluted, the quantity of organic matter, either dead or living, is but small. As the stream flows along, it becomes exposed to numberless sources of contamination. It receives the contents of still smaller streams, and the impurities of ditches, the refuse of the dwellings near its banks, the contents of drains, &c., so that at the last, when it reaches its outlet, great and manifold are the corruptions, and large is the amount of dead and living organic matter pervading its waters. The water of *reservoirs* usually contains much organic matter; into these, water which is itself very impure, is poured from time to time; on each occasion a portion of the contained organic matter subsides to the bottom, and thus at length accumulation occurs, sufficient in the course of a short time, to spoil and render unfit for use even the best water. It should be remembered that the actual quantity of organic matter present in a large body of water, or even in a river or reservoir, cannot be estimated from an examination of samples of water obtained by merely dipping a jar or bottle into it, because by far the greatest portion of organic matter is contained in the mud or other deposit at the bottom. This fact has been very generally overlooked, and hence the proportion of organic matter given by chemists in many cases as present in certain waters is far too low. Indeed, chemistry is but ill-adapted to investigate the nature of these organic matters; it gives but a very rough estimate only of their gross amount, and does not discriminate the animal from the vegetable, the dead from the living, and tells us nothing about the families, genera, &c., &c., or of their habits, modes of life, &c. The microscopist alone can tell this. Mechanical filters separate only the larger particles, earthy and organic, and allow of the passage of the smaller, including even many of the lesser animalculæ which collect in the reservoirs as a deposit. To show the effect of this upon the water, take a wine-glass of distilled water, put into it a very small quantity of this sediment, allow it to stand a day or two in the sun, when you will find the whole literally to swarm with animalculæ. The same results must follow in the reservoirs, if the direct rays of the sun are not excluded. *Cover the reservoirs* and the development of animalculæ will cease, the temperature of the water will be reduced, and, if the air is not excluded, the water will be more pure. All that is required to prevent a recurrence of the present condition of the Croton water is: First, a proper filter at the upper end of the aqueduct. Second, thorough cleansing of the reservoirs; and last, and most important, covering the reservoirs in such a way that the air is not excluded.

Swiss Politics—A Blunder of the Herald Corrected.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to have recourse to your valuable paper for rectifying an error which appeared in the Sunday *Herald*, (Aug. 21.) In speaking of Zurich it says: "It is one of the three cities—Berne and Lucerne being the two others—where the Diet assemble in turn." Since 1848, Berne is the only federal city, and since that time the Diet does no more exist; it has been replaced, after the dissolution of the Sunderbund, by the State and the National Councils. Those two Houses together form the Federal Assembly, which nominates the Federal Council.

A Swiss.

New Music.

We have received from Messrs. William Hall & Son, of Broadway, the following new publications:

"Grand March and Chorus from Donizetti's Opera of Poliuto," arranged by Fradel, op. 222. This is an admirably arranged piece of music, sufficiently difficult to be interesting to moderately good players, and sufficiently artistic to please the most expert, but not so cumbered with those useless intricacies of execution which have recently become fashionable, as to perplex amateur performers. It is pleasant also to notice in this work a mark of modesty on the part of the arranger, which is not as common as it should be. He makes the arrangement subservient to the Thema, causing the setting rather to exhibit the brilliant than to obtrude itself upon notice.

"Fantasie on Airs, from Verdi's Traviata," by Rosellen—a reprint from the European edition. This is a brilliant piece of music, and, besides being pretty, contains passages which would make good studies for the amateur. There is an *animato*, in four flats, with one of those teasing arrangements which are useful to students of execution.

J. R. Thomas' melody, "Some one to Love," with Variations, by Charles Grobe—is not of a very high order of musical publication. The song itself is a simple melody, which is good enough to hear without being good enough to remember, and the variations of the prolific Mr. Grobe (this is Op. 1,119) do nothing for it. It must, besides, be known to the author that the cutting up of a theme by doubling the notes for variations—running each crotchet of the melody into two quavers—is so very old, that it has ceased to please in new productions.

Polka—"La Duchesse de Chevreuse," by Leduc, is pretty, graceful, smooth, playful, and well marked, and will be a favorite with the admirers of polka music.

"Love me little, Love me long," is the title of a charming little ballad by Linley. The words are pretty, and the music is much prettier. The charm is its chaste simplicity, and even in its simplicity it is artistic.

"My Jamie trudges through the Corn," is a ballad of the Scotch school, the words by Wm Toothe, the music by Wm. Currie; and with the most respectful deference to both Williams we will say nothing about their "Jamie," since we cannot say any good of him, and do not desire to say any harm. We wish him well through the corn, though there would be no positive loss if he were to stay there.

"Midnight Chimes," by W. V. Wallace, is a beautiful production, whereof the idea is old and the execution not new. The piece is devoted to the striking of the hour of eleven, after the orthodox manner, on the *re* octave in the bass, chiming the quarters, and concluding with striking the hour of twelve. Similar essays may possibly have come under the notice of the critic a dozen times or more, in a variety of forms, including the "Cinderella" of Mr. John Parry. Mr. Wallace's arrangement of the idea, however, is very nicely managed in four sharps, though, as far as the harmonies are concerned, we are much mistaken if he is not indebted more to his recollections of Mendelssohn than to his own proper imaginings.

Beauties of "Le Pardon de Ploermel," arranged by Fradel. This new opera of Meyerbeer, which has been so successful in Europe, can scarcely fail to become popular here. It is a *chef d'œuvre* of the famous composer, and Fradel has done ample justice to the airs which he has selected for arrangement, and especially to the "Chant du Chasseur," the "Chœur du Pardon," the "Quatuor des Bergers," and the "Air de Dinorah."

Amusements.

Wood's Minstrels.—A benefit at this popular place of amusement in favor of Mr. Campbell, who has been acting manager for ten years, is announced for this evening, in our advertising columns. The house will doubtless be well filled.

An Extraordinary Steamboat Trip.

The Kansas City *Journal of Commerce* makes the following mention of a trip lately performed by the steamer *Spread Eagle*, Capt. Chouteau:

"The steamer *Spread Eagle*, Capt. Chouteau, returned on Saturday from the most remarkable voyage ever performed in river navigation, having, when reaching St. Louis, performed on one trip over six thousand miles. She was 850 miles above the mouth of the Yellow Stone, or 2,500 miles above Kansas City. To realize the country which she skirted it will be necessary to compare. From Cairo to Petersburgh, the Ohio is 1,000 miles—from New-Orleans to Pittsburgh, the river navigation is 2,200 miles. On the Ohio are the States of Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and below to New-Orleans are Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. On the Ohio are the towns of Cairo, Paducah, Smithland, Shawneetown, Mount Vernon, Henderson, Evansville, Louisville, New-Albany, Madison, Cincinnati, Maysville, Portsmouth, Pomeroy, Parkersburgh, Marietta, Wheeling, Steubenville and Pittsburgh—none of less than 5,000 inhabitants, and more than half having from 10,000 to 250,000 each. Below this line of river to New-Orleans, we find Memphis, Napoleon, Natchez, Vicksburgh and New-Orleans.

What an array of wealth, population and commerce does this list produce, yet they embrace a country of only two-thirds the extent of that traversed by the *Spread Eagle* on her present trip. And on all this line of navigation, as great as that between New-York and Liverpool, there is not a rapid fretting the current of the Missouri, or a fall to stop the even stroke of the steam-engine.

This is a most remarkable fact, unparalled in the world, belonging to no continent save our own, and to no river save the Missouri. The Empire of the West was born with the steamboat, and what twenty-five years has made on the Ohio and Mississippi, less than half will do for the Missouri. We have an empire beyond us, and while the citizen of the East points to Kansas City as the "Far West," we can direct his attention to the flight of the Spread Eagle two thousand five hundred miles west of us, on the great river of the continent, and yet she has not seen that mythical land—the West.

The school expenses of the City of Boston, exclusive of the cost of two new school houses, ($195,186) have increased about $9,000 over last year. The Fire Department has cost $1,759 less than last year. The revenue from the Water Rates for the year has been $313,694 60, against $296,512 25 last year. The estimate for 1859-60 is $310,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A MARRIAGE AND ITS RESULTS.—CECILIA PRIESS, a German woman about 45 years of age, of the Hebrew faith, appeared before Justice BRENNAN yesterday, and preferred charges of assault and battery and larceny against KING SCHOENFELD, also a German and a Jew, LOUIS and ABRAHAM SCHOENFELD, his sons, and a man named SCHWARTZ. The woman stated that she was induced, on a short acquaintance, to marry the elder SCHOENFELD, upon the representations of one JOHN COHN and his wife, who stated that the old man was wealthy, and abundantly able to support her. Accordingly, on the 18th inst., Justice STEERS married them in the Police Court. Mrs. SCHOENFELD soon found out that her husband was not worth any property, and had married her to become possessed of $800, which she had saved by her frugality from the profits of a small fancy goods business, in which she had been engaged for some years at No. 150 Houston-street. Under these circumstances she refused to cohabit or have anything to do with her husband, particularly as they had not been married in accordance with Hewbrew rites and ceremonies. SCHOENFELD became incensed at the course pursued by the complainant, and on Monday night last he with his sons, LOUIS and ABRAHAM, forcibly entered her house, beat her, and took away about $300 of her money. She screamed for assistance and a policeman came, but he was told by the three men that the woman was a disorderly character, and they asked him to arrest her as such. This the officer did, and the poor woman was locked up in the Station-house all night. The next day, while she was still deprived of liberty, the man SCHWARTZ, accompanied by SCHOENFELD's sons and others, went to her store, which they entered by having the lock picked, and took away silks, hosiery and naberdashery, besides wearing apparel, furniture and other articles, at least worth $450, belonging to the complainant. The poor woman told the Judge she was willing to let the matter end and pocket her losses, provided SCHOENFELD would molest her no more. The magistrate, however, advised a different course, and said, though it is doubtful whether SCHOENFELD can be held on the charge of larceny, he is amenable for assaulting his wife; while the two sons and SCHWARTZ are held—the former for assault and battery and larceny, the latter for larceny alone.

SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the Twelfth Ward Station-house, by Coroner GAMBLE, upon the body of a German named BIER, a tailor by occupation, who destroyed his life by taking laudanum. The evidence adduced showed that the deceased was found, lying under a rock, in a dying condition, in the vicinity of Mount Morris. He just had strength enough to say to those who discovered him that he wished to be left alone to die, and hoped they would not disturb him. He expired a few minutes afterwards. A *post-mortem* examination by Dr. BEACH revealed the fact that death had ensued from the effects of a large dose of laudanum, and a half-pint bottle which had contained that drug was found in his pocket. The Jury rendered a verdict accordingly. His body was removed to Bellevue Hospital where the friends have an opportunity of claiming it. Deceased appeared to be about twenty-five years of age. He was five feet eight inches in height, had brown curling hair and gray eyes. He wore a checked shirt, brownish vest, brown woolen coat and dark mixed pants. The forefinger of his left hand was missing.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—DR. GUNN, yesterday, at the meeting of the Health Commissioners, reported the arrival of the bark *Florida*, from Aspinwall and Cienfuegos. She had lost one man from billous remittent fever while at the latter port. It was directed that she be detained five days. He also reported the arrival of the bark *George Albert*, from Port-au-Prince; the *Ben Campbell*, from Sierra Leone; the *Dunkirk*, from Cienfuegos; the schooner *Bowditch* and the bark *Restorer*, from Hamaco; the brig *Venus*, from Laguna; the brig *Grenada*, from Cardenas; the bark *Clarissa*, from Trinidad; the schooner *R. W. Demill*, from Matamoras. The passengers and crews of all these vessels were well, and the ports from which they came healthy. It was directed that the *Ben Campbell* be detained nine days, and the rest a few days for observation. The Board adjourned to Friday.

KEEP AN EYE ON THE MONKEY.—The latest plan for the robbery of private dwellings is reported by the Newark *Mercury* of yesterday. As the individual may visit this City we deem it proper to give the particulars. The *Mercury* says there is a suspicious looking individual, a "furriner," going around town carrying a string, to the end of which is attached a dirty, thieving little monkey. Wherever this individual spies a bedroom or parlor window open, he stops and listens, and if he is satisfied that there is no one present in the room, he sends Mr. Monkey creeping slyly up the front of the house into the open window. Now the man-monkey on the sidewalk, having hold of the other end of the string is strongly suspected of having communicated his own thievish propensities to the little monkey, and has "educated" him to fasten on little valuables, such as bracelets, breast-pins, finger-rings or loose change, which his monkeyship may find lying on the toilet or centre-tables.

EXPLOSION OF A SUGAR-HOUSE BOILER.—The steam boiler in the sugar-house of SCHOONMAKER & Co., corner of Cherry and Pike streets, exploded on Tuesday afternoon with tremendous violence, forcing up the sidewalk under which it was placed. The building was seriously damaged by the concussion, and an employe of the establishment, named WM. BRAMMER, was severely scalded. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 217 Cherry-street, where he was attended by a physician, who reports that he is in a very dangerous condition. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

AN ADDITION TO THE ROGUE'S GALLERY.—By way of completing, or rather enhancing the interest that already attaches to the Rogues Gallery, at the Police Head-quarters, daguerreotypes of Deputy-Superintendent CARPENTER, Capt. WALLING and some twenty-five others who are often named in connection with the most noted criminals of this City, have "been taken" and hung up in the room of Superintendent PILSBURY. It is hinted that the Superintendent intends to keep an eye upon these gentlemen in future, for he has learned that they are frequently seen in "suspicious company."

FATAL VEHICLE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, at the Eleventh Ward Station-house, on the body of HERMAN HUNT, who was instantly killed on Tuesday evening by being run over by a truck on the corner of Avenue C and Seventh-street. Deceased was sitting on the pole of the truck at the time, and was shaken off by a jolt of the vehicle. He was a native of Germany, and 40 years of age.

VESSEL ASHORE AT ROCKAWAY.—A vessel was yesterday reported to be ashore near Hogg Inlet, on Rockaway Beach. The weather being thick in the morning, it could not be ascertained whether she was a ship or bark. She had evidently gone on during the S. E. gale of Monday night, and, as it was still blowing fresh from the southeast, there was a heavy sea on, and the vessel was in danger of going to pieces.

A CRAZY MAN IN THE STREET.—Officer BULTEEL, of the Eighteenth Ward, observed a man on Tuesday evening wandering about the streets, whose actions showed that he was crazy. The lunatic was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he gave his name as WILSON BRADY, and said he lived in Trumbull County, Ohio. He had $83 83 in a pocket-book in his possession.

THE NEW COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—The counterfeit bills purporting to be $10s on the Narragansett Bank of Wickford, R. I., which were circulated so freely on Tuesday night, prove to be altered from the bills of a broken bank—the Farmers' Bank of Wickford, R. I. A number of complaints were made at Police Head-quarters yesterday from parties who had been victimized.

FOR EUROPE.—The British screw steamship *Glasgow*, Capt. THOMPSON, left this port yesterday for Glasgow, with 24 cabin passengers, and 92 in the steerage. The Hamburg Mail steamer *Hammonia*, Capt. SCHWENSEN, left yesterday afternoon for Hamburg, with 75 passengers.

CARROLL PARK.—The property owners in the vicinity of Carroll Park have made arrangements to have a band of music every Saturday night in this park, during the balance of the warm season, commencing Saturday night next.

A NEW BUSINESS.—One man at least has been doing a profitable business for several days, by carrying the Ridgewood water to New-York and selling it. Several other persons are making arrangements to engage in the same lucrative business.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—There was a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday morning, but no business of importance was transacted.

Police Reports.

AN ADVENTUROUS LIQUOR DEALER.—Joshua Collins, who keeps a liquor-saloon at No. 118 Reade-street, appeared before Justice QUACKENBUSH at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and told a tale of wrongs which had been heaped upon him by a fair and frail young lady who accosted him in the street and had victimized him by her blandishments. He said that some time during last February, on a very cold evening, he was allured by a woman named Ann Sands to some unknown house in an unknown street, where, in an unknown way, he was dispossessed of $120 which he had in his pantaloons pocket when he entered the lady's house. His mind was not in the clearest condition at the time, and when he discovered his loss it was beyond his power to identify the place. The young woman's countenance, however, had fixed itself upon his memory, and believing he would recognize her if ever they again met, he has anxiously promenaded Broadway every evening since in the hope of finding the woman who had victimized him. On Tuesday night he observed her, and again was induced to walk home with her. This time he was careful to note the number of the house, which he swears is located in Greene-street. Unmindful of his former shabby treatment at the hands of his charmer, he sat down to enjoy himself with her and one of her friends, who was called Miss Sarah. He had not been seated long, however, when he missed his pocket-book, containing $475, which he had when he entered the house. He charged the girls with having the money, and after some delay they restored it to Collins, who immediately left the place, informed Officer Wilson, of the Eighth Ward, and had them both arrested. Justice QUACKENBUSH held the women for examination.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FUGITIVE FORGER.—Henry Karples, a fugitive from justice, was brought to this City from Toronto, Canada, by Officer Bowyer, on a charge of forgery. The prisoner was formerly employed as delivery clerk in the flour establishment of Hecker & Brothers in Cherry street. It is alleged that Karples, in connection with a man named Henry Janowoitz, succeeded in defrauding Hecker & Brothers out of some six or seven thousand dollars worth of flour. For a year or eighteen months the fraud, it is said, was carried on without detection, so shrewdly did Karples conduct his operations by making false entries upon his books. The flour was sent to Janowoitz, who disposed of it generally out of the City. Finally it was made known to Hecker & Brother that several dealers in New-Haven were in the habit of purchasing the Hecker flour at such a low rate as left no doubt of its being stolen. An investigation, they say, resulted in fixing the guilt upon Karples and his confederate Janowoitz, and they were arrested. Their frauds were committed in the years 1856-7. Through negligence on the part of the Police both prisoners escaped from custody and fled to Canada, where they have since remained, eluding all attempts to discover their whereabouts, until Mr. Bowyer undertook to find them. Janowoitz was also arrested in Montreal, and only awaits the signing of the necessary extradition papers, when he will be brought back to the City. Karples was locked up for trial.

DARING BURGLARY IN FULTON-STREET.—Last evening a most daring and successful robbery was perpetrated in the store of B. B. Kirk, No. 58 Fulton-street. About 10 o'clock an officer of the Second Ward while trying the doors along Fulton-street, found the door of Mr. Kirk's store open; he sent word to the Station-house and Capt. Weed immediately sent word to one of Mr. Kirk's clerks. It was ascertained on entering the store that an attempt had been made to blow open the safe, and failing in this the thieves had commenced ransacking the drawers of the desks, and in one of them came across the safe key with which they opened the safe. About $526 in bills, silver and gold, two gold watches and checks valued in all at about $1,000, were taken. A large portion of the bills were on the Planter's Bank of Georgia. The Second Ward Police think that the robbery was perpetrated by two men who were seen prowling around the premises just before the store was closed, and who, watching a favorable opportunity, secreted themselves behind some boxes.

GRAND LARCENIES.—A lad named John Murray was committed for trial by Justice BRENNAN, yesterday on a charge of stealing a silver watch and some money, in all valued at $29 71, from Mr. Lewis T. Diedier, of No. 28 Eldridge-street, on Tuesday night. The lad stole the property from Mr. Diedier's bedroom while he was asleep. Two men named Jonas Atley and Michael Smith went into the clothing establishment of Alpheus D. Kirk, 76 Fulton-street, yesterday afternoon under pretence of purchasing clothes. Both suddenly left the store, however, Smith taking away a black cloth frock coat which he had put on to see how it would fit. The thieves were pursued and arrested within two blocks of the place. Justice OSBORN committed them for trial.

CHARGE OF SEDUCTION AGAINST A POLICEMAN.—A patrolman of the Sixth Precinct was arrested last evening on a charge of seduction, preferred against him by a girl who has been living as a servant at No. 91 Mott-street. The girl gave birth to a child last week, and she charges the policeman with having seduced her last Winter, and in addition, alleges that he gave her a loathsome disease. The same officer was up before the Police Commissioners last week on a charge of assault, preferred against him by a clerk in one of the City Departments.

ANOTHER RUMORED WIFE-MURDER.—A telegraph dispatch was received at the Police Headquarters at a late hour last evening from the Sixteenth Ward Police, stating that a man named James Thompson had been arrested on a charge of having killed his wife at their residence, No. 21 West Twenty-sixth street. The deceased was about 40 years of age, and has lived unhappily with her husband for some time, and it is alleged she was badly beaten by her husband last night, and died in consequence of the injuries received.

SUSPECTED THIEVES.—Two Brooklyn men, named Joseph Leshet and Ernest Coley, who live in Hamilton-avenue, were taken before Justice OSBORN yesterday, by Officer McLean, on suspicion of having stolen $20 worth of property from Leopold Vomacllenbruck, of No. 504 Greenwich-street, which was found in their possession. The prisoners could not satisfactorily account for having the property, and so were locked up for examination.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—Daniel Donovan, a canal boatman, was arrested on Tuesday evening, charged by George Barnes, of No. 89 Washington-street, with drawing a knife on him, and assaulting him without provocation with a slung shot, inflicting severe injuries. Justice OSBORN committed Donovan for trial.

EXCURSIONS.

ST. MARY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.—The congregation of St. Mary's Parish, in this City, encouraged by the extraordinary success of their excursion to Jones' Wood some two months ago, determined to have a repetition of the festival,—the object in both cases being the accumulation of an amount of funds sufficient to guarantee the pastor, the Very Rev. Archdeacon MCCARRON, in commencing the erection of the projected Parish Schools on a scale commensurate with the wants of the locality entrusted to his religious charge. The second excursion was fixed for yesterday, and, but for a relentless caveat interposed by the rain, would probably have surpassed the previous one in numbers, jollity and profit. As it was, the crowd was large, and, as if to put the weather at defiance, as merry as need be. There were bands and fiddlers by the dozen, each the centre of a group of enthusiastic dancers. Mr. FERGUSON, the Irish piper, performed wonderful feats of melody, and sang the drollest of songs. A band of Negro minstrels afforded delight to a vehemently-applauding audience, and, in the intervals of enjoyment, the gentlemen who presided over the distribution of lager-bier and soda water were subjected to most laborious exertion. The *fête* was undisturbed. No personal differences, ill-will, or rowdyism ventured to show themselves.

For Flushing, College Point and St. Ronan's Well, which affords a delightful view of the islands and bays of the East River, Hurlgate, &c., excursion parties in large or small numbers may take the steamer *Enoch Dean*, from Fulton Market slip, upon any one of her three daily trips, tickets to go and return being sold at a discount from the regular fare. To those who prefer to combine a sail with a ride upon a railroad, through a delightful district of country, the steamer *Mattano* will take you from Fulton Market slip, at any one of her five daily trips, landing at Hunter's Point, where passengers are received on board of the cars, and set you down in Flushing in forty-five minutes from the City. The same boat will afford the stranger a view of the villas upon the East River, Ravenswood and Astoria, returning in about two hours from the time of leaving the City.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS ON THE HUDSON.—Among the attractions for pleasure seekers to morrow is a musical excursion up the Hudson River, which has been projected by Mr. ALFRED PECK, upon the plan of his former "floating *soirées*." A large steamer and commodious barges will be provided, and there will be vocal as well as orchestral music. The party, which it is intended shall be of a select description, will leave the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn at an early hour in the afternoon, and after a sail up the Hudson, return at a seasonable hour in the evening. Entertainments of a refined and pleasing character are promised to the guests.

SPORTING MEN GONE UP THE RIVER.—A party known as the "Excelsior Club," composed of the principal sporting men upon Broadway, with their ladies, yesterday started upon an excursion "up the river," on board of the steamboat *Rip Van Winkle*, under command of Capt. BROWN. There were some thirty couples, the price of tickets for each party being $15. Those who saw the laying-in of Champagne and other refreshments, state that the assortment was "extensive."

For Shrewsbury and Long Branch, with an opportunity to enjoy a view of the ocean, and a bath, take the steamer *Highland Light*, from the foot of Robinson-street, the hour of departure from the City being regulated by the tide in Shrewsbury River. The steamer *Long Branch*, also, runs to the Ocean House, Pleasure Bay, Long Branch, and other places, which, during the warm weather, attract crowds of people who wish to escape from the heat and dust of the City.

INTENDED EXCURSIONS.—The season for pleasure parties upon the water is fast drawing to a close. To such as have not yet enjoyed their holiday, the following are among the inducements still held out in the way of refined enjoyments, on board the various steamers devoted to excursions in our waters.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—By either a day or night boat, the pleasure-seeker or the man of business may find handsome accommodations on board of the steamers *Elm City* or *Traveler*, both of which leave from Peck-slip, East River.

The steamers *Sylvan Grove* and *Sylvan Shore* now run every hour throughout the day, from Peck-slip, beginning at 7 A. M., to Harlem, connecting with steamboats for High Bridge. The fare is very low and the sail delightful.

For Fort Hamilton or Coney Island—a ramble on the beach, a bath, or a clam chowder, according to inclination, take the steamer *Massachusetts*, from any one of the half-dozen stopping places mentioned in her advertisement. The heavy southeast gale of the past two days will cause a fine surf on the beach to-day.

For Hartford, direct, and an early morning sail along the green banks of the Connecticut, embark on board of either the steamer *City of Hartford* or *Granite State*, which leave on alternate days from Peck-slip, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For Greenport, Sag Harbor, and Orient, with a chance for fine fishing, and a glance at the lower part of Long Island, with its spacious bays, and green islands, take passage on the steamer *Cataline*, on Tuesday, Thursday or Saturday afternoons.

For the Fishing Banks, a delightful sail, a sniff of the sea-breeze, perchance a qualm of sea-sickness, a tumble in the surf, and glorious sport in the way of hauling in the blue-fish, may be enjoyed by a trip on board the steamers *Ceres*, *Naushon*, *Erie*, or *Huntress*.

REPORT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York has been issued. It is a volume of indispensable interest to business men, embracing a large amount of statistical information not elsewhere to be found in print.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FLATBUSH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.—The contractor for cutting down the grade of this avenue, at the highest point, is pushing the work forward as fast as possible. The work already has progressed so far as to make a marked difference in the appearance of the avenue. The proposition to fill up the low parts of this thoroughfare near Fifth-avenue meets with a most formidable opposition, composed of men largely interested in the property in the vicinity, who are determined to resist the proposed change at every step and at any cost. It is understood that the Railroad Company will lay the rails and run cars to Flatbush as soon as the work on the avenue has been completed.

THE PORCINE WAR.—The raid by the authorities of New York and Brooklyn against the owners of swine violating the ordinances, has brought unexpectedly a large amount of land just outside of the city into requisition. It is estimated that not less than ten thousand hogs are quartered in the farming portions of Kings County, and a large number also are quartered in the adjoining county of Queens. The return of Mayor POWELL to his post has caused another panic in Brooklyn among the hog owners, because, contrary to expectation, he declines to grant any permits for hogs to be kept in the city, unless in conformity with the ordinance regulating such matters.

NEW-YORK BURGLARS ARRESTED.—On Tuesday night, Capt. MCCLANE and Officer MORRELL, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested two Frenchmen named JOSEPH SECHET and ERNEST COLEY, at a house on Hamilton-avenue, near Mill street, on suspicion of being the parties who a few nights ago robbed the house of B. VAN MEULENBRUEK, No. 504 Greenwich street, New-York, when $25 50 in gold coin, two revolvers, and other property was stolen. The officers found all of the missing property in the possession of the accused. They were yesterday taken to New-York for trial.

NEW LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.—A new Liquor Dealers' Association has recently been formed in Brooklyn, with Mr. H. STRICKLAND for President, and Mr. LOSEE, of Hamilton-avenue, Secretary. All liquor dealers are invited to become members, under the promise that there shall be no initiation fees or dues to be imposed, *to buy up Judges and others*. The expenses incurred are to be defrayed by voluntary contributions.

The Washington Grays at New-Bedford.

The following account of the arrival and reception of the Washington Grays, Eighth Regiment, of this City, is from a correspondence of the Boston *Atlas*, under date of Aug. 23. He says the Washington Grays arrived here this morning. The New-Bedford City Guard were in waiting at an early hour this morning to receive them. They numbered 44 muskets, and made a fine and soldier-like appearance. They were accompanied by the Brigade Band of Boston. The Guard waited patiently until the arrival of their New-York friends, who, owing to detention of the steamer by fog on the Sound, did not arrive until 8½ o'clock. On their arrival the line was formed at the dépôt, and the Guard escorted them to Camp Ingraham, on the Commons. Here Capt. INGRAHAM, of the City Guard, welcomed the Washington Grays to the Camp in an appropriate speech, which was responded to by Capt. SWEENEY of the New-York Company, in a cheerful and patriotic manner, who invited the Guard to visit the Empire State. After this they proceeded to the armory of the Guard, where the muskets were stacked, and the New York Company were then escorted to the Parker House to breakfast. At 11 o'clock the two companies formed again and marched to Market-square, and were brought into line, when his Honor Mayor NYE and members of the City Government advanced to meet them. Mayor NYE welcomed the New-York Company in the following speech:

MR. COMMANDER: On behalf of the City Government and the citizens of New-Bedford, I bid you, and through you the officers and soldiers under your command, with their invited guests, a cordial and fraternal welcome. I assure you, sir, it is highly gratifying to our citizens that this city should have been selected by the military company under your command for passing a few days in encampment and recreation, affording the opportunity for exchanging friendly salutations, and tendering a generous hospitality to gentlemen so highly distinguished for military tactics and discipline. With the assurance that our citizens desire to afford every facility that will tend to make the "Grays" stay with them pleasant and agreeable, allow me again to bid you and your associates a cordial and hearty welcome.

Captain SWEENEY responded in behalf of his command. He was followed by Adjutant BLAUVELT, who, in a few remarks thanking the City Government for the manner in which they had been received, paid a high compliment to the Guard for their fine appearance and excellent drill. The companies then marched through several of the principal streets, to the residence of JAMES ARNOLD, Esq., where invitation was extended to them to visit Mr. ARNOLD's beautiful gardens. From the gardens they marched to the Parker House to dine, and afterwards to the camp on the Common.

At 5 o'clock both the companies marched to the Common, and were reviewed by his Honor Mayor NYE and the City Government. A large number of spectators were present to witness the review. Thus far everything for the comfort and pleasure of the company have been bestowed upon them by their escort, the City Guard of New-Bedford. To-morrow both companies proceed to the steamer *Eagle's Wing*, and go on an excursion down the harbor, accompanied by the Mayor and invited guests.

Base Ball.

OAKLAND VS. POWHATAN.

A match was played between these Brooklyn clubs on the 19th inst., resulting in a tie. The play on the part of the Oakland was splendid; OGG, a first base, catching every ball that came near him. The third base was splendidly played by MURTHA, who caught some balls that seemed almost an impossibility; his throwing to first base was as well as we have ever seen any senior player do. The Powhatan played very well also, though they did not seem to be as strong as usual, two of their men being absent, but their substitutes, YELLOTT and EARLE, did better than could have been expected; EARLE pitched finely, and put out several on slips. YELLOTT played well at centre field. MCCARTHY played the first base in good style, as also did BROWN on the second.

OAKLAND.	H. L.	Runs.	POWHATAN.	H. L.	Runs.
Declue, c.	3	3	Ryberg, f.	3	2
Egleton, f.	4	1	McCarty, 1 b.	4	1
F. Bennett p.	3	2	Snediker, s.	3	2
Ogg, 1 b.	3	1	Bergen, f.	2	3
I uber, f.	3	1	J. Bennett, 3 b.	2	3
Murtha, 3 b.	3	2	Earle, p.	5	0
Demarest, 2 b.	4	1	Dick, c.	5	0
Campbell, f.	4	1	Brown, 2 b.	3	1
Ackley, s.	3	1	Yellott, f.	3	1
Total		13	Total		13

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Oakland	4	4	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0—13
Powhatan	3	0	7	0	1	1	0	0	1	0—13

UMPIRE—Mr. Johnson, of the Charter Oak.
SCORER FOR OAKLAND—J. R. Jones.
SCORER FOR POWHATAN—Chas. Whiting.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED.

FRIDAY, Aug. 26—Eagle *vs.* Hoboken, upon the grounds of the Gotham Club, Elysian Fields, Hoboken. Game called at 3 o'clock.

A Plea for the Northwestern Dispensary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Northwestern Dispensary having been founded under the auspices of the "New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor," that institution has ever felt a deep interest in its increasing usefulness and prosperity. The Dispensary was established in 1852 to meet the growing necessities of indigent sick in the northwestern portions of the City, and under the direction of an efficient Board of Managers it has gradually expanded its action until it has become one of the most useful charities in the City.

In the prosecution of its noble work, however, it has labored under peculiar difficulties and disadvantages. Unlike other kindred institutions in the City, *it owns no Dispensary Building*, and is, of course, without the facilities which an appropriate edifice would secure, besides bearing the constant burden of rent and the risk of being dislodged. Important and useful, moreover, as is the organization, its very existence is *insecure until it has a building in fee* under a charter, which will render the property legally inalienable to any other purpose. This is what is now needed to increase its facilities for usefulness, diminish its expenses, and give to it a permanent place among the benevolent institutions of the City. And this can only be done by private liberality; afterwards public funds may be its chief support.

Our Dispensary system may be considered nearly perfect. We have not only the most economical, but, probably, the best system for supplying the wants of the sick poor, of any city in the world. Were the character and necessities of this Dispensary fully understood by our citizens, their known liberality to deserving objects justifies the belief that one which so strongly appeals to their justice and humanity would commend itself to their favor. Whatever may be thought of other forms of charity, there can be but one opinion in regard to this. It occupies no debatable ground, nor will it, probably, be abused; for the poor are not likely to submit to surgical operations, nor to the action of physic, unless their physical condition calls for treatment. The two words, the "Sick poor," imply the whole design, and express its charitable character. Whoever may be neglected, the indigent sick should not be. When the poverty-stricken within our reach are prostrated with disease, their relief is our first and most imperative duty. Having the ability and opportunity to help them, we cannot escape the obligation without incurring the Divine displeasure. In such a charity our ability is the measure of our duty. The dictates of Revelation, not less than the moral law of our constitution, demands this at our hands.

So obvious and urgent are the motives to carry out this enterprise, they need only be named to be appreciated.

It supplies skillful surgical and medical aid to thousands of the mechanic and laboring classes, in a part of the City that would be otherwise uncared for, and thus prevents a vast amount of sickness, suffering and premature mortality.

It preserves and promotes the prosperity of the community, by preserving and promoting the health of its members, and in the same ratio diminishes the burdens for the support of the indigent; for to recover a sick member of such a family, would be to recover, in many cases, the family from dependence, either by removing the chief cause of poverty, or by restoring the ability of self-support.

It prevents a vast amount of degradation and crime, consequent upon poverty and diminished moral and mental energy, which would otherwise disturb the well-being of the community, and give employment to police officers, Courts and ministers of justice.

It increases the respectability of neighborhoods and enhances the value of real estate, in the ratio that the foregoing social, moral and physical results are secured.

It affords effectual protection against the spread of infectious diseases, and exercises a special guardianship over individual and public health.

It is, in short, one of those enterprises which the urgent necessities of the population and the law of humanity, not less than the spirit of the Gospel, requires.

It is full of promise for the future, a sowing of good seed, with the assurance of a long succession of harvests. No other benevolent undertaking is more needed in that part of the City, nor is there one, if sustained, more likely to confer great and lasting benefits, on large masses of our fellow-citizens.

About $20,000 will be required for the purchase of the ground and the erection of a building. As all incumbrance of debt should be avoided, no building will be commenced until two thirds of the amount is subscribed, when a Committee of the Managers will be chosen to carry out the design. The undersigned having no other than a philanthropic interest in the enterprise, earnestly commends it to the confidence of the benevolent.

ROBERT M. HARTLEY,
No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place.
Secretary of Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

Loss of a Boston Ship and Injury to a New-York Ship near Shanghae.

Correspondence of the Boston Herald.

U. S. STEAMSHIP MISSISSIPPI,
WOOSUNG RIVER, Tuesday, May 24, 1859.

By this heading you will perceive that we have not yet left China. The most important and painful news that I have to communicate is the total loss of the fine ship *Vancouver*, Capt. WOOD, of Boston, owned by BACON & Co, of that city. The accident happened on the evening of the 17th of May. She had taken on board a Chinese pilot, (said to have been unlicensed,) and was standing off towards the lightship in the Yang-tse River, followed by a Dutch ship. At 8 P.M., the *Vancouver* struck a reef or point of land about twenty miles from Gatz-loff, knocking off her stern fast. In two hours she sank. The officers and crew took to the boats and were taken on board the Dutch ship. One poor fellow, Mr. JOHN CLARK CANNON, a seaman, of South Yarmouth, was sick at the time with fever, and in a very low state. With great difficulty he was got into a boat, wet through, and he, with Capt. WOOD, the mate and two seamen, started for Shanghae, a distance of fifty miles, the sea breaking over the boat and rendering the sick man's situation very dangerous. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, they came alongside of our vessel, the invalid looking as though his last day had come, and we immediately took him on board, supplied dry clothes and otherwise attended to his wants. Word was then passed forward for all who had any clothing for shipwrecked sailors to lay aft. In an instant our tars had their bags on the quarter-deck, and jackets, trowsers, shirts, hats, &c., were piled up sufficient for the use of fifty men at least. This collection was immediately sent to the rest of the shipwrecked sailors, with the addition of a large amount of provisions. Our noble tars responded nobly to the calls of charity, and they indeed deserve well of their country. A junk was at once chartered by Capt. NICHOLSON, and five mariners, ten good sailors in charge of Midshipman T. B. MILLS and Gunner WILLIAM BERNEW—all armed with muskets, cutlasses, pistols, &c.—and supplied with ammunition and provisions, were put on board of her, and she sailed for the scene of the disaster, to protect the property from the plundering of Chinese pirates.

At low tide the deck of the *Vancouver* was three feet out of water. A steamer and the schooner *Wanderer* were also sent down by Messrs. HEARD & Co., to save what property they could. It is thought that her sails, rigging, spars, &c., and a portion of her cargo, (coal and dry goods) will be saved at a great expense. The ship will prove a total loss. Our boys, during their stay of four or five days near the wreck, worked manfully for the interests of all concerned.

On the following day, the splendid ship *David Brown*, of New-York, proceeded up Woosung River in charge of an English pilot, and towed by a steamer. As she proceeded up to her anchorage, near the City of Shanghae proper, she by some unknown cause ran into a point of land, known as the "Jetty," the result of which was disastrous. She immediately leaned, fell over, and filled with water. In doing this, she came in contact with the English gun-boat *High-Flyer*, taking out all the latter's spars. She also capsized a junk and badly injured two others. She will no doubt prove a total loss, but her cargo, which was small, will be saved in a damaged state. The blame of the disaster is attached to the pilot, while some assert that the current took her on to the fatal spot. She was the handsomest ship in the Chinese ports, from any nation, and the two accidents narrated by us have caused much excitement at Shanghae, and plenty of business for the wreckers. The crews of both ships were taken in charge and provided for by our Consul at Shanghae. It is reported that the light-ship had recently been removed to a more central location, and that this was the cause of the accident to the *Vancouver*.

The materials and a few bales of goods saved from the lost ship *Vancouver* have been sold at a great sacrifice,—the ship and cargo are a total loss. News has just reached us from Shanghae that the ship *David Brown* has been successfully hauled off, and that she will be saved, although it will require several thousands of dollars to repair her. Her cargo has been landed.

The Wreck of the Ship Sarah Minot—Letter from a Passenger.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says:

"Our readers will remember the announcement made some time ago of the loss at sea by fire of the ship *Sarah Minot*, which left this port for Liverpool on the 23d of May. We have received from a gentleman who was on board the ill-fated vessel the following interesting particulars of the catastrophe:

'The weather had been delightful for several days, favorable winds prevailed, and we sailed at a good rate of speed, making from 7 to 13 knots an hour. On the 28th of June at 4 o'clock P. M., in lat. 48° lon. 23°, I was standing near the mainmast, looking over the starboard side at a sail to windward of us, when I was startled by the cry of fire! fire! The man at the wheel observed smoke coming up through the after hatchway, where the ship's stores were kept; he also noticed that thick smoke came through the ventilators; all hands immediately rushed aft, and a most energetic but ineffectual attempt was made to quench the fire by throwing water down the after hatchway, where the fire was supposed to have originated. The first officer soon found that the whole of the after part of the ship was on fire. The probability is that it was caused by natural combustion, and had been smoldering in the cotton hold for some time previous to having broken out. It soon became obvious to the officers that it would be impossible to save the ship, therefore orders were given to close up all the ventilators, and make the hatchways as tight as possible by filling up the interstices with cotton. It became evident that the fire was making rapid progress, and notwithstanding every precaution, she was now on fire fore and aft. The deck was becoming so hot as to render it uncomfortable to the feet, and the water that was pumped out of the main tank was almost boiling hot. The boats were now placed in the davits, and the long boat was also launched; all hands were executing the orders of the officers with the utmost alacrity, and officers and men deserved the highest praise for the efficiency displayed by them on an emergency so trying.

The weather had now become very unpleasant; a misty rain had been falling for some time, but at 5 o'clock P. M. it cleared up a little, and a sight was presented to us that thrilled our very souls with transports of joy. The cry of "A sail! a sail!" seemed to inspire all with the most inexpressible joy, as every countenance lit up with anxious expectation, as if doubting the truth of our good fortune. The sail was on our weather beam; she was bearing down upon us, having evidently seen our signal of distress in the mizzen rigging. The order was now given to heave the main top-sail to the mast, and in a few minutes we saw the friendly sail cross our stern. She proved to be the bark *Retriever*, of London, Capt. ROBINSON WAITE, bound to Liverpool from Barbados. We saved as much provision as could be obtained out of the burning ship, and at 6½ o'clock P. M. all on board the ill-fated ship *Sarah Minot*—twenty-seven in number—were rescued, together with nearly all the personal effects of passengers and crew. We were most hospitably received on board the bark by the captain and his wife, by whom every possible provision was made for our comfort. After all sail had been taken in we laid by in order to witness the final scene of this most dire catastrophe. The ensign was still unfurled to the breeze from the mizzen rigging; the main and mizzen masts soon went by the board, and the once noble ship *Sarah Minot* was enveloped in flames, presenting a spectacle at once melancholy and magnificent, as the flames towered to the sky and illumined the sea for miles around the scene of the conflagration. It was painful to witness the emotion of Capt. WHELDON as he leaned over the rail on the quarter deck; he could not repress his tears as he took a last sad look at his ship as she was going down to the hungry sea. On the 5th of July we descried the Skelligs, on the west coast of Ireland, and reached Liverpool on Saturday, the 9th of July.

R. J. D.

A vigorous effort has been set on foot in Detroit to break up the houses of prostitution. An establishment on Lafayette-street was cleared a few days ago, and the officers have their eye upon others. The Tenth Ward of the city appears to have been especially infested.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

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MARRIED.

BULKLEY—BARNES.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, at the 13th st. Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Marcellus, CHARLES S. BULKLEY, Esq., to Miss SARAH C. BARNES all of this City.

COMPTON—HORTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 14, by the Rev. Dr. Francis, Mr. JAMES P. COMPTON to Miss LIBBY HORTON, both of this City.

DIED.

BLEECKER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, CORNELIA, wife of Anthony J. Bleecker, and daughter of the late John Van Benthuysen, of Dutchess County.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at 3½ o'clock, this (Thursday) afternoon at Trinity Church.

BELL.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 23, JAMES BELL, a native of Dunse, Berwickshire, Scotland, aged 50 years and 1 month—much and deservedly respected by all who knew him.

His friends, and those of his brothers in law, Stevenson Haig and Alexander Wilson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Stevenson Haig, at No. 87 2d-av., corner of 5th-st, this day, (Thursday,) at 1½ o'clock.

MOONEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, Mrs. MOONEY, widow of Thomas Mooney, of the Collens, County Derry, Ireland, in her 89th year.

The relatives and friends are affectionately invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 175 4th-st., this day, (Thursday, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

DOUGHERTY.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 23, after a protracted illness, Capt. MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 236 East Broadway.

CULLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 24, after a short and severe illness, MINIE, eldest daughter of Dr Henry J. and Eliza A. Cullen, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, Montague place, corner of Clinton-st, Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 4½ o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, JAMES TAYLOR.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 26th inst, from the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn. The funeral service will take place at 2 o'clock in the Church.

SYMS.—At West Hoboken, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, GRACE L., wife of John Syms, after a lingering illness, aged 71 years and 9 months.

Her funeral will take place on Thursday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, at West Hoboken, N. J. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be at the ferry in Hoboken, till 1½ P. M., to convey friends to the residence.

ELTON.—At Morrisania, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, ELIZABETH, second daughter of Robt. H. and Hannah E. Elton, aged 18 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 11 o'clock, on Friday morning. Conveyances will be at Harlem Bridge on the arrival of the 9 o'clock boat from Peck slip and 10th st; also at the terminus of the 3d av. Railroad at 10 o'clock.

BROWN.—In Tarrytown, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, PETER BROWN, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 25th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the M. E. Church, same place.

KENNIN.—At Niagara, on Monday, Aug. 22, MARTHA NICHOLS, wife of John L. Kennin.

Funeral from St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., at 2 o'clock, on Thursday. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

MONROE.—At West Hoboken, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, JAMES MONROE, in the 48th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, West Hoboken.

HOOLE.—At the residence of her father, Union, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, HANNAH ELIZABETH, daughter of John R. and Grace Hoole, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

ELY.—In Hadley, Mass., on Monday, Aug. 22, LOUISA WALKER, infant daughter of the late Allan E. Ely, aged 1 year, 1 month and 19 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

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Class No. 452, Extra, Aug. 23, 1859.

44, 69, 43, 58, 71, 42, 30, 19, 37, 2, 5, 18.

Class No. 453, Aug. 24, 1859.

72, 35, 46, 10, 52, 43, 56, 26, 29, 14, 64, 3.

Class No. 454, Extra, Aug. 24, 1859.

66, 8, 18, 7, 54, 27, 78, 56, 24, 14, 42, 31, 37.

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Dr. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER,
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INSTRUCTION.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.,

Supplies Schools with teachers, and pupils parents with School Circulars (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References—Faculty Amherst College; the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, LL. D. Teachers of Music, ladies and gentlemen, wanted immediately.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES,

No 30 West 25th st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.

Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.

The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

Circulars sent, if desired.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept 15.
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GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,

On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD B. BRADBURY, A. M., }

This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with more facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-YORK.—The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 15th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NAIRNE, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year.

Four yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College:
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, graduated at Yale, of strong impulse to communicate knowledge and corresponding tact, with methodical habits, will open a Select School in the City of Brooklyn on or before Sept. 5 next, where the number will be strictly limited to TEN. Gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages thus offered, will address TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School. Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for Young ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.

MRS. WILLIAMES will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.

UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.

This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.

The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.

In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.

At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.

The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept 21.

The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY,

THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.

Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.

Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,

No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

HIGHLAND ACADEMY, NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Departments: English and Classical, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music. The year is divided into three terms of 14 weeks each commencing Sept 6, 1859.

REFERENCES—The Rev John Brown, D.D. of Newburgh; the Rev. John Forsyth, D.D.; the Hon. J. W. Brown, Justice Supreme Court, Newburgh; the Hon. Nath'l Jones; the Hon. John Slosson, Judge of Superior Court, New-York; Wm. E. Warren, Esq., Deputy Controller, City of New-York; Wm. Fullerton, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st, New-York. Send for a Circular.
WM. N. REED, Principal and Proprietor.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton place, re opens Sept. 5. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The scholars of the classical department have been admitted with distinction to Columbia College. The junior department is under the maternal care of Mrs. Lespinasse.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE TAUGHT by HENRY C. VAIL, Sing Sing, N. Y. Chemistry, botany and geology, as applied to agriculture, form part of the course. Number of pupils limited to four residing in the family, in a healthful and beautiful locality. Pupils labor a part of the day on the place. One vacancy may now be secured by early application.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS WILL RE-OPEN THEIR French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av., On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

TUITION.—A GRADUATE IN HONORS OF AN English University, wishes pupils; he has had great experience in teaching, and is thoroughly competent to instruct in classics, mathematics and modern languages. Address A. M., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, and literature, a native of Paris, desires to give particular lessons. Address MARTIN, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES HUNTER'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 78 First-place, Brooklyn, will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH PROFESSOR, A graduate of the Paris University, offers his services to any one desiring to acquire a ready knowledge of the French language, or French literature. He would accept a situation in a school in the United States, or give lessons in town. Address Dr. B***, Post-office, New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

WANTED—FOR A FEMALE SEMINARY IN Arkansas, a Professor of Music, piano and vocal; must be a married man; salary $1,000. Also, a lady to teach French, music and drawing; salary $700. Address, stating where an interview can be had, Box No. 3,445 Post-office.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION, EITHER in a family or school, as teacher of French, the rudiments of Latin, or higher mathematics, and the English branches; would not object to go South or West. Address, with full particulars, T, Box No. 330, Watertown, New-York.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF MANY YEARS experience in tuition, is desirous of a reëngagement as governess in a private family in the South. Her course of instruction is music, French and drawing. Most satisfactory references. Address E. T., drug-store, No. 407 4th-av., New-York.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS resident governess in a family, or teacher in a school. Advertiser instructs in English, French, music and drawing. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well-educated lady is desirous of meeting with a reëngagement. She instructs in English, French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing. A liberal salary expected. Address Z, No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A TEACHER DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as Principal or Assistant in a High School or Academy. Has the best of reference; no objection to go south or west. Address G., Box No. 620 Bridgeport, Conn.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH THE English branches, with French music and painting in oil and Grecian, would like a situation South. Address Box No. 21, Mechanicsville, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STERN-WHEEL STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.

The steamboat FRAZER, in good order and ready for service Length 118 feet, beam 17½ feet, hold 3 feet 4 inches; two engines, 40 horse-power each. Also, one Steam boat, 65 feet long, 23 feet beam, and 7 feet 4 inches hold; engine 36 inch cylinder and 9 feet stroke. Several other Steam Vessels, Steam Engines and Boilers for sale. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

6-32.—NEW-YORK BUILT SHIP ELWOOD WALTER—Built in the year 1855—now on a voyage to London; said vessel has two decks, is 177.6 feet long, 36.2 breadth, 22.2 depth, and measures 1,072 65-95 tons and rates A 1. The ELWOOD WALTER was built in 1855, and orders have been sent to London for her return to New-York, at which port delivery will be made after discharge of inward cargo. For sale low. Apply to THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN ICE-CREAM and confectionery establishment situated on the corner of Court and Warren sts., Brooklyn; it has a fine spacious saloon, well-furnished with everything necessary for the business. The whole, with 4 years' unexpired lease, will be sold low, as the owner has other business requiring all his time. Inquire on the premises.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS—The patentee has realized over $75 per day on one of them for the last five months while traveling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE—WEST OF SIXTH-AVENUE—Location good, yard well fenced, floors planked, high sheds, and furnished complete for doing a large coal and wood business; rent moderate; lease of several years, and will be disposed of favorably to a responsible party; for interview, address with real name, COAL-YARD, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS.—A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C. E., the Patentee, at his Room, No. 67 Astor House, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED COAL-Yard, well located, and doing a good custom business, including horses, carts, screens, office fixtures, and every thing in readiness for carrying on the business, with a stock of coal in yard, if wanted. Address, for three days, E. W., Station A., Post-office, Spring-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A SUCCESSFUL and profitable mercantile business, who can furnish, to be embarked in said business, from $10,000 to $20 000 as capital. For particulars, inquire of L. S. CHATFIELD, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

$500.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, with this amount, in a light business, employing 100 girls. The profits are very large, and can be divided every week. Apply at No 599 Broadway, Room 22.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 362 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND NEAT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork, waiting or general housework, or as nurse; understands each situation perfectly, as her references certify. No objections to the country. Wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting alone; the latter preferred. Has the most satisfactory City reference from her former employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as first rate cook, who is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 367 13th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERSON, a situation as lady's maid; is just come from England; has lived two years with a lady in London; is a good milliner, dressmaker, hairdresser; has brought a good character from the lady she has just left; aged 26. Direct S. G., Binghampton, Broome County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE STEADY GIRL, a situation as good cook, and to assist in the washing; has the best City reference for capability, honesty and good temper. Call at No. 40 West 13th st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT dressmaker, whose customers are not yet returned to the City, wishes employment as above, by the day or week. Call or address DRESSMAKER, No. 63 20th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; also by one, as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer; has five years' reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City references. Inquire at 200 7th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS matron in a boy's school. Can give satisfactory reference. Address Mrs. W., at Mason's bakery, Myrtle-av., near Classon, East Brooklyn, N. Y.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH English, Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks, may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A WHOLESALE cloth or clothing house as salesman, by a young married man who can procure a good trade and can lend his employer some money; I also have an income of one hundred dollars every month for five years, which I am willing to give the use of if well secured. Best of City reference given and required. Address, for two days, with real name of firm, &c., J. LEWIS, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who perfectly understands his business in the care and treatment of horses, and is a good groom and steady driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be recommended from his last employer. Can be seen at the *Times* Office for 2 or 3 days; or address a note to A. W., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT German young man, a situation as coachman and gardener, or groom; best references; no objections to the country. A German man and wife, a situation as coachman and gardener; wife as cook, washer, &c.; no objections to country. Call, or address GERMAN, No. 510 Broadway, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A REspectable French Protestant man; has good City references for capability, sobriety, honesty and neatness; will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. A note addressed to E. M., at Mr. H. Kerr's, No. 746 Broadway, corner of Astor-place, will have immediate attention, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a wholesale silk, millinery or straw goods house; has had ten years' experience in the above business, and can influence considerable of a trade. Unexceptionable references can be given as to capability, &c. Address W. H. G., New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT any incumbrance, a place as coachman; understands thoroughly the care of horses, and is a careful driver, and would study the interest of his employer; best of reference; no objection to the country. Address E. K., Trainor's saddlery-store, No. 654 Broadway.

WANTED.—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WHO CAN give first-rate references, wishes to obtain a situation in the counting-house of some wholesale grocery or dry goods establishment. Understands book-keeping and office business. Address BOOK-KEEPER, No. 5 Gilsey Building, Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young man, either in City or country, who is a good driver and understands the care of horses and harness; good reference from last place in this part of the country, or would take a coachman and gardener's situation, and milk if required. Address P. L., Box 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, A single young man, 24 years of age, a situation to take charge of a team of horses, carriages, &c. He understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver. Has four years' recommendations from his last employers. Address W. C., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND WIFE, situations in the country; the man is a good driver; understands the care of horses, and is an excellent farmer and gardener. The wife is a first-rate dairymaid and general house worker; both are strong, healthy and willing to work. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, ABLE-BODIED, SOber, industrious young Protestant German (speaking English well) a situation as a laborer; is used to all kinds of work, and has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days, Aug. 23 and 24, 9 to 12 A. M., at No. 100 Broad-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, of sober and steady habits, as groom and coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful. Has no objection to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 4 8th-st., Bible House.

WANTED.—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG man 18 years of age, in a wholesale grocery business; perfectly understands the retail business; speaks English and German perfectly. Address M. N., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT INcumbrances a situation as coachman and gardener; has good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address M. H. S., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man who understands it in all its various branches; best of City reference given. Address F. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man; has no objection to the care of horses; the best of City reference. Address S. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and plain gardener; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address E. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A store; is willing to make himself useful in all respects. The best of reference will be given from his last employers. Address W. M., *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address A. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener; understands it in all its branches, and grapery, &c. Apply to J. K., No. 314 West 30th-st.

TO HARDWARE HOUSES—WANTED, A situation for a young man of 18, in a first class hardware house; has had four years' experience in a New-England city, and can come well recommended. Apply personally or by letter, to A. P. BALDWIN, No. 72 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

TO TAILORS.—WANTED,
Hands on Boy's fine cloth Jackets.
Hands on Boys' fine cloth overcoats.
Hands on Boys' fine cloth vests
Hands on Boys' fancy jackets and overcoats.
Hands on Boys' pilot overcoats.
Hands on Boys' satinet overcoats.
Hands on Boys' common vests.
H. H. COHEN, No. 554 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER, TO TAKE CHARGE of the bakery attached to the Cadet's Mess at the United States Military Academy. The place will be open on the 1st of September next for a good, honest, practical baker. For further information, call at No. 297 Spring-st., New-York, or upon the subscriber,
J. BRATT, Purveyor, West Point, N. Y.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—in the country, two hours from the City, in a private family. A Protestant middle aged woman, who wants a steady place, and is well recommended, may apply at No. 42 White-st., for three days, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Wages, $7.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK—AN AMERICAN, or German, who speaks English well, who has a good knowledge of the retail business, and can give good City references, can apply at the corner of Kent-st. and Franklin av., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., L. I.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO MILLINERS.—WANTED, AN EXPERIenced milliner and dressmaker to go South; none but first-class need apply, at No. 120 Chambers st., up stairs.

WANTED—TEN CITY-EXPERIENCED SILK salesmen. None others need apply, to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st., corner of Mercer, between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. only.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, in a surveying party bound South. Address T. P. S., station D., New York Post office.

TAILORS WANTED TO MAKE PANTS and Shirts. Call at No. 112 Cherry-st., 2nd floor.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A FLORENTINE MOSAIC BREAST-PIN, supposed to have been dropped in a 23d-st. stage, or on the corner of Broadway and Broome-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 247 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE.

THE ABBEY ESTATE FOR SALE.

All that tract of land and the buildings thereon, known as "The Abbey," bounded by the 11th and 12th avs. and 101st and 102d sts, in the City of New York, and also all the land under water lying west of the 12th-av. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Apply to SAM'L. H. ADEE,
Executor of F. Weber,
2d av., corner East 46th-st.
C. J. & E. De WITT, Attorneys,
No. 88 Nassau-st. New-York.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—THE subscriber will sell nineteen lots on the west side of 4th-av., embracing the southwest and northwest corners of 36th-st. and the southwest corner of 37th-st.; 5 lots together adjoining the row of brown-stone dwellings extending to Madison-av.; and 14 lots together, being the balance of the highly improved block on which the elegant residences of the Messrs Phelps, Dodge and others are situated. The parks in front of these lots—long since laid out by the City—are now being completed. An examination of this property will prove that there is no location in the City which presents greater advantages for first-class dwellings and churches. The terms will be made to suit purchasers. Apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, or J. F. CLARK, Agent, No. 13 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 18 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs; one of the best locations in the City; it has just been thoroughly overhauled, and is in tip top order, has baths and closets on second and third stories, and all other conveniences. Terms favorable. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 79 Cedar, or No. 90 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NEW TWO STORY HOUSE, new barn, and 2 lots of ground, in complete order, situated at White Plains, on the Harlem R. R. Just the place for a good baker, there being no other in the place. Will exchange for grocery goods or good brands of flour. For particulars inquire of W. H. KNIFFIN, No. 438 Greenwich-st.

THE LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK house, 50 ft. front, No. 66 Hammond-st.; also, the three-story brick house, No. 296 West 14th-st.; also, the four-story English basement house, No. 89 East 31st-st.; also, the three story high-basement modern house, No. 151 East 50th-st. Apply at No 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

EVERY FAMILY CAN HAVE A HOME—At East New-York. The Homestead Improvement Company are erecting cottage houses, workshops, &c., costing $500 to $5 000; easy payments. East New-York is now a great railroad centre. For places of business, &c., apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, 15 William-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A fire-proof building, 100 feet square, and in perfect order, suitable for a manufactory, with a superior engine, &c. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 137 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY MODERN brick dwelling house No. 438 4th-st., near the 2d-av. For terms, inquire on the premises, or No. 196 West 36th-st., near 8th-av.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WHITON, No. 32 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE OR BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—WANTed to hire, a small furnished cottage, on high ground, and within one hour of New-York; or a small place, cottage house, a few acres and stable, would be purchased. Reference unexceptionable. Address, with full particulars, J. J., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BAY LAWN VILLA.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR THE CITY TO LET OR LEASE FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, PROX.

A convenient, good-sized, modern-built, two story and attic, and high basement dwelling, in complete order. The parlors, which extend the depth of the house, have on them fine velvet tapestry carpets, and the halls and rooms oil-cloths and carpets, all of which will be rented with the house, and such number of acres of land as may be required. The grounds are ornamented with the choicest shrubs and evergreens. The garden embraces fine varieties of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. The lawn extends to the Sound. There is a new wharf, and advantages for bathing fishing, boating, yachting, &c. Upon the premises are commodious stables, carriage house, &c. The location is elegant, and about an equal distance with Wall-st. from the Central Park. It is situated in the Domain of 300 acres bounded by the northwestern shore of Long Island Sound, in Westchester County, opposite Riker's Island, (between which and this property is the main ship channel,) and extends back to the roads leading from Harlem and Mott Haven, and includes the range of the first *Heights* above Hurlgate.

This tract has been consolidated by the subscriber as a permanent investment, and occupants will thus be protected in a continuous good neighborhood. It adjoins the residences of George S. Fox, Edward G. Faile, Chas. Denison, and Philip Dater, Esqrs., and the dwellings of other well-known merchants are in the neighborhood. This Domain is believed to possess as many advantages and attractions for gentlemen's suburban residences as any section in the vicinity of New-York. It has abundant springs of the purest water, is a most healthful location, and has been occupied by families and their descendants for over one hundred years. It contains places of beauty as retired as can be found within much greater distances of the City. The sites are commanding, and afford views of the most charming landscape, and of the Sound for many miles, including its width to Flushing Bay, with the constantly passing fleets of vessels and steamers to and from Hurlgate and the City.

The entire Domain is now in the highest state of improvement and cultivation. The labor of a large number of workmen, together with teams of mules, oxen and horses, (including many of *those forty*,) has been steadily employed for the last three years in grading and making new roads and drives, and plantations, which are all open to the free use of the occupants.

Access can be had to Harlem River, within two miles of this property by steamboat, steam and horse cars, and other conveyances, at all times of the day and night; it is less than an hour's drive from the City.

For terms address at No. 13 Beekman st.,
BENJ. MORRIS WHITLOCK.

P. S.—An elegant lawn on Hunt's Point, of 12 acres, running along the Long Island Sound, to lease for a term of years, very suitable for a hotel of Summer resort, or dwellings.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE ON THE Hudson River, or will exchange for a farm, one hour from New York by cars or boat, a most superior country residence, newly built and finished, in an elegant manner, suitable for Summer and Winter. The house is large and roomy, and has every convenience of a first-class City residence; hot and cold water on all the floors; gas, heated by steam, bells, speaking tubes, &c.; bath-rooms, wash-room, butter pantry, dumb waiter, &c., &c.; parlor, elegantly frescoed in oil; library, finished with fine cases; halls tiled; fine conservatory opening from parlors; carriage porch entrance; fine stable and carriage house, and nearly four acres of ground, laid out in groves and flowers, with fine garden, superbly finished, and will be sold with or without furniture. For a gentleman of wealth and taste it is a splendid residence, and the view of the river extends from Staten Island to Tarrytown. It cost over $35,000, and will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner is going abroad. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, 96 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—THE COTtage villa, now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the Hudson River, about a mile above the village of Newburgh, in one of the most healthy and highly improved sections of the State. The grounds comprise between six and seven acres of land beautifully laid out in lawn, terraces, groves, orchard, gardens, &c., in the highest state of cultivation, having a good coach house, with icehouse and other outbuildings, in complete order. For particulars and terms, apply on the premises, or at the office of Messrs. WILMERDINGS & MOUNT, No. 27 Park-place, New-York City.
WILLIAM H. PRIEST.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 80 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, in fine order; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 20 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 655 Post office.

TO LET OR LEASE—A ONE-STORY STONE building at Hunter's point, L. I., with about 30 lots adjoining; on one of which is a small cottage and stable. The building is 50x100 feet, and has in it a steam engine of 60 horse power. The property has 100 feet front on the East River, and is well calculated for manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 84 Beaver-st.

WANTED—A COUNTRY SEAT, WITHIN TWENty miles of the City, accessible by railroad or steamboat. House must be in good order, with about an acre of ground attached. Possession wanted from 1st to 31st October, by a first-rate tenant. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 414 Post office.

A GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Morristown, N. J., elegantly finished, with modern improvements, in perfect order; also, a farm of 80 acres, with a beautiful prospect, abundance of fruit, timber, fish pond, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

TARRYTOWN.—SPRING HILL FARM.—FOR sale, a superior farm of 70 acres situated about midway between Tarrytown and White Plains, near Hall's Corner, lately occupied by Dr. Hammond. The improvements consist of a new house, two barns, orchard, &c. The land is first-class, a few acres being in wood, but no waste land. There are several fine springs on the premises, one or two of which are higher than the house, from which there is a view of the Hudson River. The location is very healthy, and in the immediate vicinity of a church, school, store, &c. Terms very liberal. For further particulars apply to C. W. SIMMONS, near the premises, or at No. 108 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE residences and sites in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, N. Y. Accessible by river and railroad. For maps and particulars apply at the real estate agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF A house in Brooklyn or Williamsburg, in a genteel neighborhood, not over fifteen minutes' walk from the ferries. Rent not to exceed $150 per year. Apply at No 113 South-st.

HOUSE WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, A SMALL house with eight or ten rooms, in a good location, with water and gas. Rent not to exceed $300 per year. Address, stating rent, location, &c., ACCOMAC, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DEDICATION.—THE NEW METHODIST EPIScopal Church, of Hudson City, N. J., will, by Divine permission, be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on SUNDAY, the 28th inst. The Dedicatory Services will be as follows: Preaching and Dedicatory Service, at 10 A. M., by Dr. DURBIN. Preaching in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by the Rev. F. S. DeHASS. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. J. B. WAKELY. A. L. BRICE, Pastor.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF ADELPHI Lodge No 23 F. A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our deceased Brother P. M., Capt. MICHAEL DOUGHERTY, from his late residence, No. 236 East Broadway, THIS (Thursday,) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. By order, M. J. BENNETT, W. M.
J. De BRAVE, Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH STEADY POWER, 3 floors 50x73 feet, in the building now being erected on southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire-proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoist-ways. For terms and particulars inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 43 Centre-st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 556 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, LOT 30 feet wide, large yard, in a good neighborhood, No. 9 Charlton-st.; rooms large and airy, tea rooms attached. Rent $800 per annum. Carpets, shades, &c., will be sold, or house rented with furniture. One room and bedroom will be taken with board, if desirable. Apply to FREDERICK WOHLTMAN, No. 554 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY, ENGlish-basement house No. 1,082 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts, containing 25 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and just now being painted and papered throughout; well adapted for a large private family or a first-class boarding house. Apply at PRIOR'S drug store, corner Broadway and 31st-st.

TO LET.—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, in complete order, with gas fixtures all through. Also, Ridgewood water. Rent $360. For further particulars, inquire at No. 479 Pacific-st., Brooklyn next door to the premises, or of J. H. BROWN, No. 148 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST.—100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 112 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. O. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET, FOR A PHYSICIAN, BUSINESS, SOCIETIES, ARTISTS, &c.—The first floor of No. 48 East 12th-st 100 feet west of Broadway. Also newly finished rooms southwest corner of Broadway and 12th-st., with a spacious entrance on Broadway.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William st.

TO LET.—FOUR FINE LOFTS TO LET, SUITAble for first-class stores and manufacturing purposes, in the new marble building No. 145 Fulton-st., near Broadway; rent moderate. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SECOND, THIRD and fourth stories of the house No. 22 Ann-st., (opposite Theatre-alley,) in this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,

ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
TO BE OPENED AUGUST 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad dépôts.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fire-proof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet, upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing-rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties, and single gentlemen.

An Exchange containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment, has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Point Clear Houses in Mobile.

With much respect
Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

HUTCHINS HOUSE—NO. 10 WAVERLEY-place; five doors west of Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, upon the European plan. Single rooms from 50 cents to 75 cents per day. Parlors with small rooms attached, reasonable. Meals at all hours.
HUTCHINS & WHITTIER, Proprietors.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., only one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure spring water and baths. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st., 8½, 11½, 3½, 5:10, 6:40 P.M.
CH. STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-ST., Brooklyn.—Families or single gentlemen desiring the comforts of a home, can be accommodated with rooms in a first class house, furnished or unfurnished, on reasonable terms, by applying soon. Location pleasant and easy of access. References given and required.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS WILL BE let, together or separately. To save trouble, (as the family is very small,) none need apply but those willing to pay a reasonable price. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 41 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table, if required. Apply at 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES DESIRING FINE rooms can obtain them by applying at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives in a genteel private family; would require two large rooms, with bed-rooms attached, unfurnished. Would be permanent boarders for one or more years, if all parties are agreeable. Address, with full particulars and prices, HENRY, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT rooms, in a desirable situation on the Heights, between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 266 Hicks-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD to be had at No 26 Amity-place one door from Bleecker-st. House has all the modern improvements; family small, and wish to make a home for the boarders. A lady who can teach a little girl the piano for part payment would be accommodated. References given and required.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with newly-furnished rooms and board at the above desirable location; the rooms now vacant front on the square, and have every convenience, such as clothes, closets, water, &c., in the rooms. Early application will secure a choice of rooms.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—In 12th-st., near Broadway, on second floor, gas, bath, &c., to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast if required, in a private family; references exchanged. For particulars, apply at the drug-store, No. 69 4th-av.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO A SINGLE gentleman, in a respectable house, occupied by a small family; stages pass the door; rent $6 per month. Inquire at No. 14 Bedford-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, partial board in a private family. Location between 14th-st. and 34th-st., west of 5th-av. Address C. D. W., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A FRONT PARLOR AND BED-ROOM on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements; references exchanged; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROADWAY, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, warranted not to split and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

BENT FUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent felloes of superior quality always on hand.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 294 East 12th-st., will be punctually attended to.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The prompt action of this celebrated extract upon the Vital Fluid and its wonderfully purifying qualities manifested in the cure of the worst cases of Scrofula have established its reputation as the best medicine in the world for ulcerous and eruptive diseases, purifying the blood, and freeing the liver, stomach and bowels from the products of unhealthy secretions, it is at once the most popular, effective and safest remedy that can be used.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York.

SELF-INFLICTED DISEASES ARE ERADIcated from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full particulars will be found in the book entitled *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Price 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 193 Bleecker-st., New-York. Sent free of postage to any part of the Union. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I bathed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS F SONNEBORN,
Stationer, No. 142 Nassau-st.
For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 512 Broadway.
By the new French method,
All secret Diseases, Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats, also, in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. 'Dr. WATSON'S work has beeen written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New York.

A CARD.—NEARLY ALL THE BITTERS IN THE market at the present time, notwithstanding the puffing and the advertising, are nothing but common stuff and trash, except the French Cognac Bitters, and they are really medicated, and are what they are represented to be. Any family could make as good Bitters as those to which we have alluded as being nothing better than trashy quack medicines.

The public are being humbugged by the charlatans who sell them. S. STEINFELD DESIRES TO HAVE HIS CORDIAL COGNAC BITTERS subjected to the strictest chemical analysis, by any chemist, and is willing to abide by the test. The public can depend upon them as a cure for all bowel complaints, and a sure preventive against diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera morbus. For sale by
S. STEINFELD, No. 70 Nassau-st.,
Sole agent agent for United States, and all Druggists Grocers and Bars.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practised as above for over 27 years, and has treated with success cases which had been given up and considered incurable by Physicians of respectable standing in the profession. Stricture and nervous debility treated on an entirely new plan. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above Institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8 P. M.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.—THE MEDICINE which the proprietor now offers to the public has been tested for more than ten years by physicians and others, and has in every case proved a certain cure for the above disease. For that troublesome itching with which many are afflicted, and which other remedies have failed to cure, this gives immediate relief. So thoroughly has it been tested, that the subscriber has been induced to bring it before the public, and warrant a perfect cure in every case. In case of failure, the money will be refunded to the purchaser. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold, wholesale and retail, by HEGEMAN & CO., and by druggists generally. Certificates accompany each bottle.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY. PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway. Attendance till 10 P.M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO

In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.

100 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 185 lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime.	$4 00	$50 00
Mapes' Super Phosphate of Lime........	3 20	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime........	2 80	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES, Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos 132 and 134 Nassau st., and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.

Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES,
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

SCOTCH WHISKY, ALE, &c.
Whisky—Stewart's Paisley, Graham & Co.'s, Glasgow.
Ale—Wm. Younger & Co's Imperial India Ale, in stone and glass from the Abby Brewery, Edinburgh.
Porter—Younger's London Porter.
Brandy—Marc Arnauld and Bernard & Co.
Gin—Bernard & Co 's patent "Old Tom."
Wine—Sparkling Moselle and Reissling.
Felt—Ship sheathing Felt, in single and double sheets, for sale in bond or duty paid by
HUGH MACFARLANE,
No. 10 Wall st

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859	$5,263,591 89
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest	430,525 64
Total	$5,694,117 53
Disbursements during the quarter	140,943 31
Cash assets, as realized	$5,553,174 22
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents	205,000 00

Claims unpaid, (not due,) $48,000.
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 368.
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.
Amount insured $33 825 839.

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:

ITS CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to

$5,750,000.

THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

ITS RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.

THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.

THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having more scope for operation

THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New-York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per Cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overrated.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED. S. WINSTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM MOORE,	JOHN M. STUART,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	GEORGE R. CLARK,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL M CORNELL,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
W. SMITH BROWN,	W. E DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,	WM. K. STRONG,
LYCURGUS EDGERTON,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
EZRA WHEELER,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
CEPHAS H. NORTON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN.

FREDERICK S. WISTON, President.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

CROMMELIN & GOODWIN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall st.

Advances on negotiable business paper at seven per cent.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURGH, Penn., Aug. 12, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be authorized to issue Proposals to buy from the lowest bidder or bidders two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of 5 per cent. State Loans of Pennsylvania.

Notice is therefore given that Sealed Proposals for the sale of the whole or any part of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said Loans, will be received at the Treasury Department at Harrisburgh, till 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 25th day of August, A.D. 1859; the same to set forth the amount offered and the price asked; to be addressed "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburgh, Pa.," indorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The bids will be opened and allotments made to the lowest bidder on that day.
ELI SLIFER, State Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, the Real Estate Bonds, the Income Bonds the Floating Debt, or the Certificates of the Capital Stock, of any of the following named Railroad Companies, to wit:

The Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company,
The Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad Company, and
The Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad Company,

are hereby notified that they must surrender the same to the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, at its office, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York, or at its office in Lafayette, Ind., before the 1st day of October next, in order to entitle them to the privilege of receiving therefor the Stock or Bonds of the last-named Company, as provided in the agreement made with that Company by the undersigned, as purchaser of said Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, at the sales upon the foreclosure of the Second Mortgages thereon. The time above limited will not be extended.
A. BOODY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1859.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of September next. New York City stockholders will be paid by the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall st. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany. Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica. Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse, and all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only at Syracuse.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, no payment of Dividends, declared by the company, will be made until further notice.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, $25,000—In sums to suit, on good improved property in New-York. No commissions asked. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 20 East Fiftieth street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 24, 1859.
DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.
je23-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1859.
HENRY ROBINSON, }
MATTHEW DALY, } Ex'rs.
mh17-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 129 Roosevelt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 13, 1859.
JOHN H. MORRELL, }
WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, } Executors.
my19-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 5th day of September next.—Dated New York, March 2, 1859.
MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administrator.
mh3-law6mTh*

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

800 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

AFRICAN GINGER
Of prime quality, in lots to suit buyers, for sale low, by
ARCHER & BULL, No 177 Water-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL..........$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

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LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
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GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
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DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL STREET.

CASH CAPITAL..........$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE E. LAING,
A. B. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
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SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 16 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—THE SAFEGUARD Insurance Company have removed their office to No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

10 shares Bank of the Commonwealth	$100 each
10 shares Bank of New-York	$100 each
15 shares American Exchange Bank	$100 each
10 shares Market Bank	$100 each
30 shares Syracuse and Oswego Railroad	$50 each
20 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.	$15 each
40 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
20 shares Hope Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
30 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co.	$20 each
10 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
20 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
5 shares Jackson Iron Co.	$100 each
8 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each
20 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
10 shares American Express Co.	$100 each
40 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co.	$17 each
10 shares Union Express Co.	$50 each
5 shares U. S. Express Co.	$100 each
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
20 shares Watertown and Rome Railroad	$100 each
50 shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
10 shares Jersey City Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
44 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	$25 each
35 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each

$3,000 Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds.
$3 000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 San Francisco County 6 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Cleveland City 6 per cent. Bonds
$5,000 Lee County (Iowa) 8 per cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 29. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE OF magnificent household furniture, piano-fortes, parlor suites, pier and mantel mirrors, paintings, bronzes, vases, statuary, &c. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 25, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the elegant private residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., by J. W. PORTER.

Solid rosewood etageres, mirror doors, Turkish and reclining chairs two suites, richly carved, covered in silk brocatel; do. in rich silk velvet; rosewood cornered etageres, statuary, marble top centre and side tables, rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys, made by a City maker, and cost $600; velvet and Brussels carpet, rugs to match; fine oil paintings and engravings, rosewood piano stool, rich embroidered cloth cover, superbly painted china vases, Parian marble statuettes, bronzes, three day clocks.

DINING ROOM.—French china dinner and tea sets, rich cut glass decanters, goblets, champagnes, wines, tumblers, silver-plated spoons, casters, ivory handled knives and forks, oak extension table, buffet, arm chairs, oval mirrors.

ALSO,

The whole of the contents of the elegantly furnished chambers—rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, washstand, en suite; richly decorated toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, pailiasses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, sheets, counterpanes, blankets, mahogany bureaus, sofas and sofa bedsteads; arm and other chairs, corner stands, &c. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock in the basement. All purchasers not known to the auctioneer will be required to leave a deposit. Strangers will find competent persons in attendance to pack and ship their goods. Sale positive, rain or shine.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—AUCTION NOTICE—Peremptory sale of ready-made clothing, dry goods, cloth, silk cassimeres &c. A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell THIS DAY, Aug. 25, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of fashionable clothing, consisting of cassimere and cloth frock, sack, dress and business coats; cassimere, cloth and satinet pants, silk, satin and velvet vests. Also, cloths, cassimeres, silks, dry goods, &c. well worthy the attention of the trade.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 79 Nassau st., a large assortment of first-class manufactured furniture consisting, in part, of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in brocatel and haircloth, marble-top centre tables, bookcases, extension dining tables, marble-top sideboards, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, pailiasses, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, to pay advances.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—JOHN J. RENNIE, will sell on THIS DAY (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence, No. 70 West 26th-st., a few doors from 6th-av., consisting of drawing-room, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture. For further particulars see *Herald*.

JOSEPH BEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 26, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M., regular weekly sale. Mahogany piano, two bookcases, rosewood and other bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, sofas, feather beds, mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, refrigerators, cooking stoves, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. DAVIS & CO., No. 56 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING BEEN appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. JOHN W. PRIEST, of Newburgh, Orange County, in this State, and formerly of this City, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the same to present them for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to him, at his residence in Newburgh, or at 27 Park-place, New-York City.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1858. WILLIAM H. PRIEST.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st.
NEW YORK, Aug. 12, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all matter excavated from the slips of the City, or river opposite, must be deposited on or west of the island or shoal known as Oyster Island, lying south of Bedloe's Island. By order of the Board.
H. PERKINS, Secretary.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Peter A. Britton, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are requested to present them to the assignees, on or before the 1st day of September next.
WELLINGTON CLAPP,
WM. H. LEE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859. Assignees.

HEALTH, HAPPINESS AND LONG LIFE.—THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF HEALTH will be sent to subscribers 4 months, commencing with the September number—now ready—for 25 cents. Address FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET. Capt MOODY.

LEAVE

HARLEM.		PECK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,

and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thurs....Aug. 25, 3:30 P. M.	Thurs....Aug. 25, 5:30 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 26, 3:30 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 26, 6:30 A. M.
Satur....Aug. 27, 4:30 P. M.	Satur....Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Monday..Aug. 29, 3:30 P. M.	Monday..Aug. 29, 6 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 30, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 30, 7 A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 31, 4 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
	Thurs....Sept. 1, 7 A. M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs...Aug. 25, 12 M.	Thurs...Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Friday..Aug. 26, 6 30 A. M.	Friday..Aug. 26, 5 30 P. M.
Saturd..Aug. 27, 2 P. M.	Saturd..Aug. 27, 5.30 P. M.
Sunday..Aug. 28, 7 30 A. M.	Sunday..Aug. 28, 3.30 P. M.

ROCKAWAY.

The steamer CERES, Capt. BAULSIR, leaves Catharine Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:20, Pier No 4 North River at 9½, for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage..........$15 | Deck..........$6

The splendid steamship NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos st., at 9½ A. M.; 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9½ A. M.; 1¾, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line.)

The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal-st. on the 5th October, at 2 P. M., and semi monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. They have large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, August 31.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia	$2 50
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Sellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ⅛ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug 27, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No 13 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KENTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 24 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York, from pier No 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1.00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 00 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:30 P. M.

Connecting with steamer MATTANO, Capt. H. M. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 3:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5.30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:20 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TO SOUTHERN DEALERS.
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON CRIBS,
IRON HAT-STANDS.
IRON CHAIRS AND SETTEES
Tables, Umbrella Stands, Store Stools,
Piano Stools, Fire Stands and Irons,
Brackets, and every other article of
BRONZED IRON FURNITURE,
can be had at a great reduction from Broadway prices, of the Manufacturer, JAMES SCOTT,
Corner Canal and Centre sts.

GUNS, PISTOLS AND CUTLERY.
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

COLT'S PISTOLS AND RIFLES,
GUN MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS,
POWDER FLASKS, SHOT BAGS, &c.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO MACHINISTS AND OTHERS.
STUBS' FILES, TOOLS AND WIRE
For sale by
CONOVER & WALKER,
No. 298 Broadway.

RAILROAD IRON.

One thousand tons railroad iron in port and to arrive, 50 to 60 pounds weight per linear yard. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 509 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR Railroads received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

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THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA
12 pages usual full size of Music weekly for 10 cents,
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MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
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FOR THE VOICE,
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BENEFIT OF M. CAMPBELL,
AT WOOD'S MINSTRELS, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) Aug. 25.

When he hopes that his established reputation of sixteen years experience, will be allowed abundantly to vindicate his claim to the confidence of the public. The programme for that evening will present all that is new and novel in minstrelsy.

FINE COMIC ACTION,
ELEGANT AND PLEASING DANCING,
BRILLIANT SCENERY AND CHARMING MUSIC.

Miss E. DE FIEBER, and Messrs. EPH. HORN, CHAS. WHITE, NED DAVIS, D. S. WAMBOLD, J. H. COLLINS, J. LYNCH, GEO. RAYNOR, L. MEYER, J. SMITH, J. YATES, T. BONIFACE, R. THOMPSON, H HURLBUT, Master M. LEWIS, and others will appear in all their different *roles* in
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
presenting an unequaled combination of talent.

Tickets 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA,
MADAME CORTESI. MADAME GASSIER.

In order to afford to the public an opportunity of hearing the two celebrated Prima Donnas of Max Maretzek's Havana Opera Company prior to their leaving the United States, arrangements have been made with the Directors of the Academy of Music, for
ONE WEEK'S OPERA,
to commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, when
Madame GASSIER and Madame CORTESI
Will each appear in
THREE OF THEIR GREATEST CHARACTERS.

The following popular artists will appear on the same occasion.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR GASSIER,
SIGNOR AMODIO, and SIGNOR JUNCA,
thus presenting an *ensemble* complete and perfect in every detail.

The Orchestral and Choral department will be on the same scale of efficiency and liberality as usual in that celebrated establishment.

SATURDAY, Sept 10 at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.

Musical Director and Conductor—MAX MARETZEK.

Madame CORTESI and Madame GASSIER will immediately leave for Boston, and appear at the Boston Theatre on Monday, Sept. 19.

NIBLO'S GARDEN

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets..........50 cents | Upper Boxes..........25 cents
THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1859,
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH of the WORLD RENOWNED
RAVELS.
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS,
Whose extraordinary success during this brilliant engagement is unparalleled in the annals of theatricals.
ANOTHER NEW and STUPENDOUS ATTRACTION.
FOURTH NIGHT
of the great Comic Spectacle Pantomime of
BIANCO,
In which the most celebrated Comic Pantomimist living,
GABRIEL RAVEL,
Will sustain his original comic character,
Supported by the
ENTIRE STRENGTH of the TALENTED COMPANY,
the minor parts even played by first class artists, thus making THE ENSEMBLE PERFECT.
The grand pantomime will be preceded by the Ballet divertisement of
THE PRIMA DONNA.
In which MARIA HENNECART will make her second appearance. Miss FRANCES, and the entire Ballet Troupe will appear. And the
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, YOUNG AMERICA,
and the other artists.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, Manager.
Brilliant success
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NEW AMERICAN PLAY.
IMMENSE HIT
of
MATILDA HERON
as
GERALDINE.
COMPLETE TRIUMPH.

NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.)
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 25,
Commence with
FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.
After which
STAGE STRUCK TAILOR.
Sally..........Miss Fanny Herring
Concluding with
SMITH AND BROWN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 25,
The entertainment will commence with
EDITH PERCIVAL.
Followed by the
ITALIAN BRIGANDS.
VENETIAN BUCCANEER.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.
The greatest Musical Programme ever offered for
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

CARD.—In consequence of a misunderstanding with Mme. CORA DE WILHORST and Signor AMODIO, those artists will not sing in the Concert of this evening, as previously announced.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON,
the greatest Pianist
of the age,
performs this evening
Madame VON BERKEL
the eminent
Prima Donna
of the German
25 CENTS. and Italian Operas,
Will sing this evening.
Miss AGNES SUTHERLAND,
the celebrated Vocalist,
received with
tremendous applause
on Tuesday Evening, 25 CENTS.
Sings this evening.
Miss LOUISA FRANCIS,
the popular Vocalist,
sings this evening.
HERR LEHMANN,
the favorite
Baritone of the
German Opera,
sings this evening.

Mr. W. LATTI, the well known and favorite Tenor, sings this evening. Mr. THOMAS BAKER'S GRAND ORCHESTRA performs this evening.
Admittance 25 cents.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts,

This Hall, newly and tastefully fitted up, and admirably adapted for the most select entertainments, such as chamber-concerts, readings, lectures, private assemblies, &c., opens on the 1st of September. For particulars, apply at the office of the Hall, No. 765 Broadway.

THE THIRTY FIRST ANNUAL FAIR OF the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, in the City of New-York—1859.

The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be held at PALACE GARDEN, on 14th-st. near 6th-av.

The Fair will open on the 21st September, and close on the 28th October.

New INVENTIONS and IMPROVEMENTS in the mechanic and industrial arts, new PROCESSES and DISCOVERIES, and articles of superior quality, material or beauty of workmanship, will be received on exhibition, and submitted to the examination of competent and impartial judges, and on whose reports the GOLD and SILVER MEDALS of the Institute, silver cups and diplomas will be awarded.

The AGRICULTURAL FAIR, embracing an exhibition of HORSES, Neat Cattle, SHEEP, Swine, Poultry and Agricultural Implements, including STEAM PLOWS and other STEAM MACHINERY for farming purposes, under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, together with the Fall Exhibition of the NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at HAMILTON PARK, and the spacious halls of the Third avenue Railroad Company, on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September.

A Special Premium of *One Thousand Dollars* will be awarded for the best WORKING STEAM PLOW.

Steam power will be provided, and put in operation all kinds of machinery.

Articles will be received from the 15th to the 20th September.

Circulars and premium lists containing full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Institute, Cooper Union building, corner of 8th st. and 4th av. By order of the Managers DAVID R. JAQUES, Chairman.
WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Recording Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIRD WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON—THURSDAY—AFTERNOON at 3—the musical farce of THE SWISS COTTAGE; dancing; and the FOUR LOVERS. EVENING at 7½—the comedy of THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO; dancing; and THE FOUR LOVERS. Just received, by the Missionary ship *Henry Hill*, a curiously-interesting relic from the MOUNT OF OLIVES, immortalized in Scriptural History, in the shape of the GNARLED TRUNK of an ANCIENT OLIVE TREE, perhaps thousands of years old. The PYTHONIA, or Den of Serpents, now contains a whole family of Anacondas, of a fabulous size and description. Admittance. 25c.; Children under 10 13c. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

PECK'S FLOATING MATINEE.—THE SElect Entertainment of the Season, Next FRIDAY. 26th instant. The Introductory Committee will be at Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, from 2 to 3 P. M., and will pass gentleman with ladies, or ladies with children, who can make themselves satisfactorily known. Vocal music—Wallace's Band—fresh air—Scenery of the Hudson. Refreshments by Rowland Story. Return at twilight. Pay on board.

THE EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT EXisting in the community in reference to CAMPBELL'S BENEFIT will be allayed by attending the performance at WOOD'S MINSTRELS, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 25.

CONCERT POSTPONED.—THE CONCERT ADvertised to take place at Clifton Park the 24th will come off on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 31st inst. The Band will play at intervals from 4 o'clock till commencement of Concert, at 7 P. M. The steamboat will leave Staten Island at 11 o'clock P. M., for the City of New-York.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. New visitors and crowds of citizens and strangers.

THE DUTCH DRILL—THE FUNNIEST ACT ever done in Negro Minstrelsy, will be performed by EPH HORN for CAMPBELL'S BENEFIT, at WOOD'S MINSTRELS, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 25.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
HORN, CHAS. WHITE AND E. DAVIS APPEAR TOGETHER.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.
THURSDAY NEXT, Aug. 25, BENEFIT OF M. CAMPBELL, AGENT.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND FASCINATING ERNESTINE DE FIEBER will execute a New Spanish Dance for CAMPBELL'S BENEFIT, at WOOD'S MINSTRELS, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 25.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

AHOY FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—THE large and staunch iron steamer ERIE, Capt. L. BARRELL, will make a trip to the Fishing Banks every day during the week, except Wednesday, the 24th inst., commencing Monday, 22d inst., leaving Chambers-st., 7 o'clock; Spring-st., 7¼; Amos-st., 7½; Broome st., East River, 8; Peck-slip, 8¼; Thorn's Dock, Brooklyn, at 9; and Pier No. 4, at 9½ o'clock. Bait and lines can be obtained on board; also refreshments. Fare for the trip, 50 cents. N. B.—This boat can accommodate from four to five hundred fishermen, and as many dancers, for the accommodation of which a good cotillion band is engaged.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The sea steamer CROTON, having been painted and refurnished, will commence her regular trips to the fishing banks on THURSDAY, 25th; FRIDAY, 26th; and SATURDAY, 27th—starting from James-slip at 7:45; Spring-st. at 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., at 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Cotillion Band on board; also bait and fishing tackle.

SEA BASS AND BLUE FISH.—CHOLERA BANKS.—The favorite steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. DUVALL, will leave Peck slip on Friday morning, Aug. 26, at 7 o'clock, for the Cholera Banks. Tickets $2. Bait, lines and refreshments can be procured on board.
JAS. S. ANDERSON, }
E. T. CHRISTIANSON, } Committee.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE.—The elegant steamer CROTON, Captain R. S. Hoffmire, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, James Slip, on SUNDAY, August 28 at 9 o'clock, A. M., stopping at City Island and New-Rochelle. Returning will leave Glen Cove at 3.30 P. M. Fare there and back 25 cents.

TO CHARTER—TO GO TO BIDDLE'S GROVE, or any other place on excursions or pleasure trips, at low reduced rates—the splendid new, swift, low-pressure steamer ERIE, 614 tons burthen. Apply to JAMES B. RICK, No. 206 West st. The ERIE goes to West Point and Newburgh every Sunday.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DELIGHTFUL excursion trip and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

NOTICE.—CAMP MEETING AT SING SING, COMmencing Aug. 22, 1859; steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

HALLET & CUMSTON'S
UNRIVALED PIANOS,
in richly carved, molded or plain cases.
IMPROVED NEW-YORK PIANOS.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Each instrument FULLY WARRANTED.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Pethick & Girken, Geib & Walker, and others, at great bargains.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS TO RENT. Rent applied if purchased.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE.

Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and pursues their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250, and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal*.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years at the lowest wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—SECONDhand square pianos and upright cottage pianos, at $35, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, &c, at the Bible-House piano warerooms, Astor-place, corner 4th-av.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
HARMONIPHONE.
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS,
Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Musical boxes repaired.

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THE HUMAN VOICE—ITS RIGHT MANAGEment in Speaking and Reading, Principles of True Eloquence—Functions of the Vocal Organs—Motion of the Letters of the Alphabet—Cultivation of the Ear—Disorders of the Vocal and Articulating Organs—Origin and Construction of the English Language—Proper Methods of Delivery—Remedial Effects of Reading and Speaking, &c., given in the WATER-CURE JOURNAL for September.

STRAUSS' CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE LIFE OF JESUS—In two elegant royal 8vo volumes, $4 50. Also, Feuerbach's Essence of Christianity, $1 50. Both translated by MARION EVANS. Sold by all respectable booksellers. Sent by mail, postage free, by C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL AND HERALD OF HEALTH.—Four copies sent 4 months for $1, commencing with September number. FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

SPORTING.

EMPIRE CITY REGATTA CLUB.—IN CONsequence of the inclemency of the weather, the "*Grand National Regatta*" of this Club, is postponed until FRIDAY, Aug. 26, 1859.

Entrances can be made up to Friday, 1 o'clock, without any additional entrance fee.
STEPHEN ROBERTS, President.
CHRISTOPHER THORNS, Vice-President.
A. M. MATHEWS, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

A VISIT TO THE EXTENSIVE MANUFACTORY of Phelan's billiard tables, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., will interest those about purchasing billiard tables. New and curious machines working from 7 A. M to 6 P. M. daily. Visitors respectfully invited.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers.

The Sickles' Case Enchanted by Distance.

From the London Saturday Review.

It is difficult, and more than difficult, to fathom, or even to apprehend, the great American mind in its popular aspect. What it seems to reproduce on the most exaggerated scale is the manner of life and the domestic habits of English village society. The same taste for scandal and gossiping, the same pretentious self important estimate of their own petty local concerns, the same habit in which everybody indulges, of canvassing everybody else's business, characterizes our Transatlantic cousins and our own rural communities. That America has no stake in general politics and in the comity of nations, that it has a very cheap Press, and that most of its life is spent in boarding houses and drinking-bars, accounts for the fact that the occurrences which agitate public opinion and engage public talk are of a character infinitely small and degradingly personal and petty. A low moral tone always prevails in a narrow society. A small English country town is the epitome in its general talk and local interest of all that is narrow-minded. And the United States reproduce this. The American newspapers only print what the market-place, and tea-table, and the reading room of one of our own agricultural towns indulge in. Were it not for the scale on which public interests are pitched in England by our connection with a large and elevating system such as that which the great European political family involves, we might, perhaps, with our cheap newspapers, be soon brought down to the American standard. Foreign politics keep us from stagnating into the scum of American public matters. The United States is not yet a great nation; and hence it is that a great murder or a great adultery case, or a very remarkable Barnum dodge, occupies the whole community with general talk for six months.

Mr. Sickles, the honorable gentleman who killed his wife's paramour in a very cold blooded and business like way in the streets of Washington, is again the one subject of universal public concern and interest throughout the United States—or rather he has never ceased to be before the American public. The American public took kindly to Mr. Sickles; and Mr. Sickles certainly took kindly to American publicity. The two were eminently suited for each other. There was just that amount of sympathy which was mutually attractive. The one liked to afford a public topic, and the other found in Mr. Sickles a congenial article. The cause which first brought him into notoriety was an event commonplace enough; and, though it had no romance, it might readily be invested with that sort of interest which exactly suits a nation eminently given over to gossip and petty scandal. The excitement about Mr. Sickles and his wife and his wife's lover, was of the most depraved and unhealthy character. It disgraced while it characterized the whole people.

The question as to the degree of guilt incurred by a husband in assassinating an adulterer is not a very easy one. Like most other moral questions, it depends a good deal upon circumstances; no general rule can, or ought to be, laid down about it. To slaughter an adulterer may be, in a moral estimate, almost anything, from very foul murder to very justifiable homicide. But this was not the way in which the public talk of America dealt with the great Sickles case. Mr. Sickles represented a principle; and that principle, as settled by the American mind—at least as represented by the American newspapers, by the American counsel, and by the American verdict on the trial of Mr. Sickles for murder—is that it is a high kind of duty in a husband to pistol, after due deliberation, the dishonorer of his bed, as the slang phrase is. Of this principle Sickles was the hero. It is a very doubtful and questionable principle indeed—one neither to be laid down broadly nor argued over consistently. Still it was adopted by American public opinion, and Mr. Sickles embodied it. It was taken up as a great tribute to domestic morality. So pure ought the marriage relation to be that its infringement could only be washed out in blood. Very grand and tall talk this, but very questionable morally. After all, supposing it to be true, which it is not, all this was a very one-sided estimate of adultery. If adultery is to be punished with death, judicial or extra-judicial, one can see no reason why it should be one sided. It may be doubted whether, in most cases of adultery or so-called seduction, the guilt is not pretty equally divided between the man and the woman. We certainly never wished to see Mrs. Sickles or her paramour brought to the scaffold or the stake by an indignant public virtue, or lynched by a caucus jury of matrons; but we cannot quite understand why one party is always the victim and the other the villain too black to live, which is both the American and the English estimate of these cases. But, side by side with the indignation against the heartless seducer there was, as is usual, a large amount of popular sympathy with Mr. Sickles. Mrs. Sickles, after the discovery of her guilt, was said to have done some very romantic and edifying things. She sent back her wedding-ring, and wrote some wonderful letters, which, of course, were published and talked about through the Union. Mrs. Sickles was quite as representative a person as her husband. She suited public sympathy, because she was a fine subject for public talk. And so it has turned out that this pair, so suited to each other, became so suited to the same thing—namely American sentiment—have come together again. Mr. Sickles represented marital indignation—Mrs. Sickles represented conjugal repentance. Of course there is a good deal to be said for either—*declamatio fiat*. It is a subject for themes and leading articles, where there is nothing of larger and nobler interest to discuss. We are not going to canvass the question except in a very cursory way. We do not say that all avenging husbands are wrong in taking the law into their own hands—though we do say that Mr. Sickles ought to have been judged by the law, and not by a theory of domestic necessities. But when he had once pistolled his man, and had been tried and acquitted for the murder, there was an end of him as a public character. One would have thought that, as an American citizen, he had done his best for his country by furnishing it with an occasion of small-talk and very small moral disquisition for six months. Having celebrated himself once, he might have lived on his celebrity.

But a nobler future was reserved for Mr. Sickles. Whether it was that he was himself attracted by the same soft infection which enlisted American feeling in favor of his wife—or whether, as we have said, it was by some necessity of the case that two public notables should attract each other—or whether it was that, so pleased was Mr. Sickles with being the object of universal discussion, that he resolved to keep himself and his private concerns before the public—for either or all of these reasons Mr. Sickles has thought fit to forgive his guilty wife, and to restore her to bed and board. We do not say that the wish to become the subject of American interest was connected with Mr. Sickles' romantic conduct; but it is just the sort of incident which is eminently suited for American sentimentality. It can be discussed, and certainly is discussed, with a very keen and general interest, both on abstract grounds and as regards the individuals. We are not going to give a judgment on the antecedent question. To forgive an adulteress is an heroic height of charity which is not given to all men; and perhaps it is as well that this sublime virtue is generally found to be unattainable by ordinary husbands—though to forgive and to cohabit with an adulteress are not quite the same thing. The Laureate, in his recent volume, has touched the theme, and marked the distinction with his usual refined delicacy and precision. The Arthur of Tennyson, we must say, is the very opposite of Sickles, both in his bloody revenge and in his astounding and exuberant facility of reconciliation. Mr. Sickles is a very copper-gilt hero, both as an avenger and in his mood of mercy. Still, we do not say that Mr. Sickles is wrong, though of course, in his case, such conduct is wonderfully inconsistent; and the argument, not against the injured but forgiving husband in the abstract, but against this Mr. Sickles in particular, is terribly strong. If the guilt of adultery was so atrocious, then Mrs. Sickles had committed an unpardonable sin, and her husband ought not to have "restored her to his confidence and protection," as he prettily puts it—if penitence and pardon are so lovely—Mr. Sickles himself was guilty of the cruellest of murders in cutting off Mrs. Sickles' paramour from the opportunity for the same edifying conversion which she has exhibited. We repeat that we say nothing of the case itself. Mrs. Sickles may be the most sincere of penitents, though, under the circumstances, no other line but that of "the erring and penitent wife" was open to her; and Mr. Sickles may be perfectly right in taking her back. We know so little about the particular case that we give no opinion. It is a matter of morality to which we cannot apply a general canon without more intimate knowledge than we possess—it is a matter of taste which is no concern of ours. But it is a question of special and personal concern to the American public mind. America takes up the affair very warmly. It is disappointed in its hero. The injured husband and the dire vindicator of conjugal purity has shown himself too easy or too forgiving by half. America has no patience with Mr. Sickles. *At least ten articles a day are written against Sickles and his domestic reunion.* And Mr. Sickles has written to the newspapers vindicating his forgiveness on very high and transcendental sentimental grounds. His defence was quite uncalled for. He had a perfect right to please himself. What he should have denounced and defied was the tribunal of public opinion. Public opinion had really nothing to do with Mr. Sickles' unusual domestic tastes and his abnormal conjugal arrangements. We much regret when anybody—be he American senator or English novelist—either when he quarrels with his wife or arranges matrimonial difficulties, to speak euphemistically, makes the public, or permits the public to make itself, a party to the concerns of private life. It is only a low and vulgar morality which can either endure or urge the appeal. The husband who challenges the award of publicity, and the public which permits itself to interfere and to canvass such matters, are alike to blame. We hardly know which most to find fault with—the interference with Mr. Sickles' private life, or Mr. Sickles' vindication of what is the concern of no human being but himself. But to conclude with what we begun, it is only in Little Pedlington and the United States that Mr. and Mrs. Sickles could furnish a subject of national interest.

Mr. Wise's Last Balloon Ascension.

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS IN MID-AIR.

Mr. John Wise is as prolific of long letters as his Virginia namesake. No sooner does he come down from one of his airy flights than he falls to writing a two-column description. His last effort is an elaborate statement concerning his voyages from Lafayette, Ind., which were undertaken consecutively on the 16th and 17th August. Mr. Wise kept a log of these voyages, and publishes extracts therefrom. We quote a part of his narrative:

"Looking over my car I found myself still over the City of Lafayette. Here the test paper showed very slight signs of the presence of ozone, and I smelt it sensibly as I grazed a cloud in coming down to a barometer of 24. After I had descended to the lowermost clouds, I discharged ballast and rose up till the barometer stood 21. The Wabash now presented the appearance of a crooked thread of water, and Jupiter was again stationary in space. Here my log reads thus: 'If I can't make a trip East I will make one somewhere else. I feel rejoiced—invigorated—extremely happy! God is all around me—*Astra Castra, Numen Lumen.* The manifestations around me make me rejoice in exclamation and admiration of God's exalted handiwork. Glorious reverie—this feeling is worth a life-time's laudation of a thousand mile trip.'

3 o'clock 55 minutes.—Just got through one of those aerostatic freaks that put all experience at defiance; after shoveling overboard nearly fifty pounds of sand, and the balloon, from a completely filled distension of a few minutes previous, is now quite flaccid in her lower hemisphere, and is brought to a stand at a barometer of 25.8.

Shouts of people discernible—ozone paper tinged brown—breeze fluttering around me—cow-bells jingling below—wood-chopping plainly heard—my ears begin to ache most violently, and shouts upon shouts proceed from below—moving slightly west of south—I will descend and see what the people are shouting so for.

Here I came down, sixteen miles below Lafayette, in the midst of Grand Prairie. The people soon flocked together—men, women and children. I gave them each a slice of bread, and distributed to them newspapers, and pamphlets descriptive of the mineral and medical properties of the Lafayette artesian water. After resting here about twenty minutes, I put the air-ship in balanced trim, so that it just glided over the top of the prairie grass, and the people all followed it as it slowly drifted along at a common pace, until I tipped out a little sack of sand to make it surmount a fence, and then the upsoaring *Jupiter* made most wonder-stricken upturned faces. As the air-ship ascended, I waved the American flag, and my prairie audience, of about thirty strong, gave a hearty hurrah.

The balloon had now been emptied to half its capacity, which left remaining about 100 pounds of sand ballast, and with this I was determined to feel for the great eastern current above. I made very little headway as the balloon gradually rose. In twenty minutes after I left the prairie barometer stood at 19.

The thermometer stood here at 55°, and yet the reflected rays of the sun would strike me like hot tin. Brilliant bands of thread-like beams were darting from a portion of this vast circular group of clouds towards the earth. The world below was obscured by a gossamer-like mist between the clouds. There was a profound silence. I could hear distinctly the arterial pulsations of my system. It went much like the vibrations of a mill-dam. The *Jupiter* appeared to stand still in the midst of this grand heaven-clad council. I was glad of it. The tympans of my ears were flapping like topsails of a ship in squalls. These nimbus clouds appeared to be all setting on a common level, as though they were planted on a great circular rim or plate; a few floating within the open part of this cloud basement. Here I discovered that my vision had become keen. I could read the figured verniers of my instruments without eye glasses. Having a pamphlet with me—*Pouillet Muller's Lehrbach der Physic und Meteorologie*, which had on the cover very fine print, and which I could not read with the naked eye on the surface of the earth, I could here without glasses with facility. My ears were for a while just the reverse, but they too became more steady in the course of half an hour; the base of my brain suffered a little pain all the while. It must have been caused by the removal of atmospheric pressure. My eyes would thus become more convex. I can account for it in no other way.

These persistent nimbus clouds, standing, apparently, in a circular form, without motion or alteration, puzzle my comprehension. Neither increase nor diminution accompanied them. Nature had taken a rest over Grand Prairie, and pavillioned it with a garment of the most brilliant costume that reflected and refracted light could invest it with. Behind this great belt of cloud-pyramids, there appeared an ashen colored ring or outer belt, seen between the pyramidical pillars; and to the east only, there appeared a sheet of inclined stratus clouds.

Could the great prairie have anything to do with this? I never saw its like before in so striking and characteristic a form. I have seen the nimbus often in groups, but they were always changing, both in place and shape, as well as in dissolution and composition, but in this, as stated above, the whole mass was stationary.

Above here there was not the slightest manifestation of ozone. The paper kept its unaltered white color. My nose suffered very much from its membranes becoming parched, and although the atmosphere was cold, being at 53° in the shade, and barometer at 18°, there appeared to be something, present or absent, that produced in my system the phenomenon of fever. My lips were swollen and parched, my flesh was all unwrinkled, smooth, and filled out under the skin like a youth's.

There appeared to be stagnation in the atmosphere, and the impression was inevitably forced upon me that nature had an atmospheric circulation necessary to its proper order, as the animal system had of blood necessary to its healthfulness. Withal, I felt intensely happy—somewhat like under the influence of a dose of nitrous oxide gas.

My companions, the flies, were aroused up here by my searching for food, having become hungry. They flew in very short, spasmodic flights, buzzing rather loudly, and evidently felt discommoded for the want of atmospheric stability.

Finding the *Jupiter* now intensely distended, by a warning that always draws the attention of the aeronaut to an observation of his balloon—that is, the network suddenly slipping a little from where it is too taut to where it is too loose. This action at so great a height, where all is silence most profound, causes a noise like distant thunder. Looking down to the earth through the vast chasms of the clouds, I discovered by the aid of my compass that I was sailing due east. Thus the upper eastern current was attained at a barometrical height, (being my last barometrical observation,) of 17.6—being nearly three miles altitude.

JOHN WISE.

Lancaster, Monday, Aug. 22, 1859.

Iniquity in St. Louis.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS OF CYPRIANS AT A PUBLIC HALL.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, Aug. 20, describes a scene which occurred at Mozart Hall, in that city, on Friday evening:

"Last night we made another visit to that choicest of all places—Mozart Hall. We were prompted to trace our steps towards that renowned quarter by the rumor of an intended storming of the notable Hall. We have heretofore given the citizens of St. Louis fully to understand the extent of the iniquity. We arrived at the Hall about 10 o'clock. There were not a great many present, but enough however to make it interesting to such as delighted in those sports. Some six or eight sets were upon the floor, and the music of the orchestra chimed to the call for a cotillion. As for the crowd—we mention only the females—they were by no means bound by the ordinary rules of decency and etiquette. The absence of all such is a noticeable feature in Mozart Hall. In a former article, published in our first issue, we gave a daguerreotype of the characters who congregate in that chamber of filth, where pollution is as a great deep sea with its maelstrom and breakers.

Things went off well enough until the bell rang for supper. Up to that time but one or two skirmishes had occurred, and those between the Cyprians. As is universally the case, the band performed a march before the supper-room door was opened, after which several of the fair ones, with their escorts, proceeded to the lower apartment, where supper is generally served up. Three or four of the women had disappeared down the stairway when a man, one of the employes of the place, was seen to rush from below, and upon reaching the ball-room, sped with lightning swiftness along the floor to the main entrance, at the door of which was stationed the proprietor. A few words were exchanged, and then a grand run was made by several policemen for the supper-room. Before they reached the stairway they were met by the returning women, who came bounding up the stairs screaming with fright, and rushing in wild disorder across the ball-room to the dressing-room in the front end of the building. To add to the confusion there was heard at the same time a smashing of crockery in the room below, breaking of boards, stoning of the window-panes of the ball-room itself, and the firing of a pistol. We were soon in possession of the fact that the fight was occasioned by a crowd of men who had broken into the supper-room, and had overturned the supper-table nearest the door, with its contents of cold chicken and ham, sausages and bread. Having committed this depredation upon the crockery and the eatables, the marauders retired. During the excitement the men in the ball-room partook of the fright in common with the women. Some got under the benches and tables—all stood clear of the windows, through which now, like a shower of hail, came gravel and rocks. It was now that the employes of the management, with a number of policemen, manifested considerable activity in protecting the ball-room from the besieging efforts of the outsiders. One excited individual seized upon a huge sabre, and, brandishing it to the right and left, swore he would cut down the first man who dared to enter without a ticket. His valor was responded to by a shower of rocks upon the window-panes, and, rushing up to one of the windows, he fired a pistol through the aperture at the crowd.

In the meantime, two or three individuals who were suspected of having entered the hall without paying the usual fee, were thrust outside, and others who occasionally managed to get inside the door were summarily ejected. After a short interval of indescribable confusion the orchestra struck up a waltz and the excitement of the hour oscillated between the pleasures of the dance and the belligerent demonstrations of the outsiders. Of these latter there were some two or three hundred. They were mostly men who had congregated for the purpose of wreaking upon the managers of Mozart the full measure of their virtuous indignation, and paying off at one score the accumulated debts of a long season. It is alleged these debts existed in the nature of continued mistreatment beyond the capacity of men to endure.

But the dance was not allowed to proceed for any length of time without several fights. Insults were given, and if manfully resented a grand *mêlée* would occur, in which, by the assistance of several policemen, some one would be thrust out of doors. Two Cyprians got into a row. One applied to another a brutal epithet, which No. 2 resented by seizing the hair of No. 1. Shrieking and shouting preceded a general rush for the scene of battle, and efforts were made to separate the females, which for some length of time proved ineffectual. No 1 was whipped, and, being taken up senseless, was carried to the window, where cold-water application soon restored her. No. 2 strutted about in all the pride of victory and in self-eulogy indulged in language which defies parallel in obscenity.

After some few skirmishes the grand *finale* of the night occurred, which resulted in the turning off of the gas and putting an end to further disturbance. Three or four policemen had in custody an individual who had just claims to admission, but was accused of being an outsider. Having been struck on the head with a cane, he resented the blow, but was at once seized by the police. While struggling to free himself a private watchman employed by the proprietors, rushed up to him and discharged a pistol at his head. The ball missed its object, and the person who discharged it drew another and threatened to shoot the first man who interfered with him. While this was transpiring several policemen rushed in with their clubs, and any individual who was secure in their grasp was conveyed to the Station-house. The crowd outside and inside demanded the arrest of the watchman who had discharged the pistol, and a charge having been preferred against him, he was committed to the Station-house. At this time it was about 2½ o'clock. The crowd, in a body, followed the police as they escorted the offender to a cell at the north end of the Station, shouting and uttering bitter imprecations upon his head.

[Advertisement.]

"A mind diseased" too often tempts the possessor to pursue delusive pleasures, to the destruction of all those faculties which render life desirable. When the health is almost destroyed by such infatuations, the counsel and advice of Dr. H. A. Barrow, as a "tower of strength," will lead the sufferer to the paths of health and happiness. He can be consulted as usual, at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below McDougal st., New-York, from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

A pleasurable excitement has been created throughout the community by Gayetty's Medicated Paper for the water closet. Everybody pronounces it the greatest of blessings for those sick from piles, and a grand luxury and preventive for those who have not yet contracted that disease. For sale by all druggists. Dépôts, 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are to sufferers with disease what the warning coast lights are to watchful mariners, sure guides to safety and health. They cure at once the disgusting ulcer and the dangerous dyspepsia.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas! Gas!—Warner, Peck & Co. feel assured that their new styles of Gas Fixtures must suit the most fastidious. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt,

No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 24.

$5,000	Tennessee 6s,'90.	86⅞	7	Park Bank	105
2,000	do	86¾	250	Harlem Railroad	9⅞
10,000	Mo. State 6s..b60	82⅞	200	Harlem R. Pref	38
5,000	do.........b30	82¾	600	do.........s60	35⅛
25,000	do.........s30	82½	100	do.........s10	35¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. bds.'76.	99	200	Reading R......s10	44⅛
1,000	Erie R. 2d-m.b.ex	73	800	do	44¼
8,000	Erie R. 3d-m.b.'83	65	1100	do.........s60	44
1,000	Erie R. 4th-m. b.	44	11	Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	53½
1,000	M C R 8 ₩ c. 1st M		89	do	54
	Sk. F. Con. B	88½	6	Mich. Central R	44½
3,000	do	88	100	do.........b60	44⅜
10,000	M. So. 2d M. B. s60	45	180	do	44
5,000	do.........s60	43	100	do.........s60	43
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	89	100	do	43⅞
10	Union Bank	100	5	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	7½
50	Bank of America	110	275	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	24½
20	American Ex. Bk	100	500	do.........s60	23
20	Marine Bank	80	100	do.........s10	24⅛
50	Cum. Coal Pref..s60	14	900	do	24⅝
50	do.........b30	14½	100	Panama R.....b30	115¾
150	Penn. Coal Co	82½	50	do	115¾
100	do.........s30	82	100	do.........s60	115
10	Pac. M. S. Co	78¾	550	Gal. & Chic. R	66¼
100	do	78½	200	do.........b60	66¼
50	do.........b60	78¾	50	do.........b10	66¼
50	do.........b30	78¾	200	do	66½
100	do.........b60	78⅞	50	do.........s10	66½
200	N. Y. Cen. R	73½	100	do.........s30	66
100	do.........b60	73½	300	Clev. & Tol. R	22
1000	do.........b30	73½	500	do.........s30	22
750	do	73⅜	280	do.........b30	22⅛
100	do.........s15	73¼	200	do.........b30	22¼
100	do.........s30	73¼	50	do	22⅛
750	do.........s60	73	100	Chic. & R. I. R..s60	64¼
100	do.........tw	73⅜	350	do	64½
570	do.........c	73¼	100	do.........s60	64

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Mo. State 6s.b30	82⅝	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S. s60	23
20,000	do	82⅝	25	do	24½
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	86½	100	do	24⅝
3,000	Brook'n C. W. L	100	250	N. Y. Central R	73½
7,000	Erie R. 3d-m.b.'83	65	50	do.........b30	73½
2,000	M. So. 2d m. b..s60	43	50	do.........s30	73⅜
2,000	do.........s60	44	200	do.........b30	73¾
1,000	Erie R. 4th-m.b	44	50	Panama R.....b30	115⅞
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds	89	200	Gal. & Chicago R	66½
60	Pacific Mail S. Co	78½	200	Clev. & Toledo R	22¼
75	Mich. Central R	43¾	75	do	22¾

Wednesday, Aug. 24—P. M.

The general tone of the Stock Exchange continues to gain strength, and prices this afternoon, after some fluctuations through the day, on the Railroad shares, leave off firm. The business at the early Board was moderately active, and the sales well distributed. The *Bear* account sold with more freedom than on Monday and Tuesday, and several of the Railroad stocks were offered down on sellers' option 30@60 days, thereby affecting the cash price to the extent of ¼@½ ₩ cent. But all this decline was recovered from after the adjournment and at the Second Board, and on New-York Central the demand was, if anything, stronger than at any time since the rise began. The buyers are better distributed than usual, and the impression gains ground that the improvement in the traffic of the line is not only the earliest of the season, but is likely to be the most substantial for the stockholders—the concern being free from all pecuniary embarrassment after paying out the ascertained net earnings of the six months ending 1st August. In this view of the case, the temporary reduction of the half yearly dividend to 3 ₩ cent, seems to have strengthened the speculative confidence of the Street in the future of the stock. The influence of the steady rise and demand is felt on the Western shares, nearly all of which withstood the attempt at reaction by the *short* sellers to-day remarkably well. New-York Central closed 73⅝@73⅞, after selling in the morning at 73¼; Michigan Guaranteed, 24⅝; Galena, 66½; Rock Island, 64⅝; Toledo, 22⅝; Michigan Central, 44; the last the only Western stock which fell back materially from the advance of yesterday. In State Stocks, Missouri is ⅛ firmer, and Tennessees weaker. The Erie mortgages were again in request and firm, while the Michigan Southern Seconds were sold down on sellers' option to 43@44 ₩ cent. Illinois Construction Bonds firm at 89 ₩ cent. Delaware and Hudson, Pennsylvania Coal, Cumberland and Reading were all steady, the first two offered in small parcels only. The shares of the Panama and Pacific Mail Companies left off firm; the mutual arrangement entered into for starting the North Atlantic line of steamers hence to Aspinwall having been completed to the satisfaction of the Directors of both concerns, besides absorbing about 4,500 shares of the Pacific Mail in part payment for the Collins steamers, which are to constitute the new line, on a capital of $900,000. This line is to be under charge of seven Directors, consisting, it is said, of Messrs. Raymond, Aspinwall, Whitewright, Chauncey, Bartlett, Russell and Soutter, all of whom are already in the management of one or both of the old Companies. Pacific sold this afternoon at 78½ cash, and Panama at 115⅞, buyer 30 days. The general market left off very firm.

We have little to add to our report of yesterday on the steady appearance of the Money Market at Bank. The outside lenders to-day are accepting, in some instances, 5@5½ ₩ cent. on demand loan to the Brokers, and are also taking very choice mercantile paper, falling due this side o January, at the Bank rate of 7 ₩ cent. The Exchange and Bullion engagements for the mail steamers of Saturday are scarcely yet discussed Bills on London are 109⅞@110, and on Paris 5.16¼f @5.15f. The shipments of Gold and Silver, which are not expected to be heavy, will depend upon the arrivals nearly due from New-Orleans and California.

Of Money affairs in Boston, the *Morning Post* of that city remarks:

"In New-York money is becoming easier, but in Boston the demand is evidently increasing, and rates are quietly but certainly advancing. The banks find no difficulty in getting 7@8 ₩ cent. on foreign paper, the former figure expressing the price at the larger institutions, for considerable sums. At the same time, certain notes are passed without much trouble at 6 ₩ cent. and a brokerage, and first-class parties find no difficulty in borrowing on call, at 6 ₩ cent. We should quote very prime Boston paper at 6@7 ₩ cent., acceptable foreign paper at 7@8, and loans on stocks at 9@18 ₩ cent., according to the accompanying name, margin, and quality of security.

The best class of Sterling Exchange is fairly firm at 10 ₩ cent., whether freight bills or bankers' bills, drawn to order. The bankers buy at 9¾@9⅞.

New-York funds are not in superabundant supply, but the demand is not active, and, upon the whole, Exchange seems to rule in favor of Boston.

Business is scarcely so lively as what it was last week."

From the following report of the Louisville *Democrat* it would seem that the recent decree of sale of the Covington and Lexington Road, under the Second Mortgage, is to be appealed from to the highest Court of the State:

"We have already stated, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the fact that Judge Goodloe, of the Fayette County Circuit, granted a decree for the sale of the Covington and Lexington Railroad on the 5th of October. Yesterday we learned the fact that the stockholders are taking active measures to prevent the sale. Able lawyers are employed, and the stockholders of Harrison and Bourbon Counties are not only contributing to the expense, but are signing the bond necessary to be given to carry the case before the Court of Appeals of Kentucky for review. The sale will be resisted to the last by those who will be entirely cut off by the decree of sale, which many legal gentlemen regard as very extraordinary. A bond of probably one hundred thousand dollars will be required, but that can be readily obtained.

One fact in connection with the decision has given much dissatisfaction, and occasioned unfavorable comments upon the course of Judge Goodloe. The argument of the case occupied some four days, during which time voluminous authorities were quoted by the able counsel engaged, which authorities were handed to the Court for examination. The argument closed on Saturday. On Monday, Judge Goodloe held his Court as usual, and on that evening announced his decision.

It would, perhaps, be unjust to intimate that the little time devoted to the examination of the authorities having a bearing upon the many important questions submitted, denoted a foregone conclusion; but the stockholders feel that their rights have been cavalierly disposed of, and are determined to seek a remedy in the highest Court of the State. Judge Goodloe may have all the law 'at his fingers' ends,' and, therefore, committed no error in his decision; but the stockholders will resist that decision to the bitter end, whatever it may be. It is pretty safe to predict that the Covington and Lexington Railroad will not be sold on the day designated in the decree."

The managers of some of the Missouri banks are not acting creditably in the redemption of their circulating notes, which, on account of the scarcity of exchange, are returning upon them for gold. In some instances Silver change, which is known to be below the standard, is tendered in place of gold, and in others a popular excitement is raised against the exchange dealers who present the notes. In the case of the Chilocothe Branch of the State Bank, a committee of citizens make proclamation that no further demands for gold from the brokers will be permitted! It would seem to be the duty, as it certainly would be to the credit, of the principal banks at St. Louis to interfere against this sort of proceeding, especially as its branch notes are not secured by State Stocks, and the holders have no summary redress. The concern has heretofore stood very high, and part of its new stock was taken up on recommendation of the press, last year, in New-York. Besides all this, the previous reputation of Missouri banking had given the Banks a free currency in Indiana, Ohio, &c., and the circumstance that a Cincinnati money dealer is threatened with Lynch law while peaceably seeking to make his exchanges at the counter, will assuredly result in discrediting nearly all Missouri currency out of the State, if not to a material extent at home. The last demonstration, which was against a Missouri holder, is thus noticed by the *St. Louis Republican*:

"Scarcely a paper reaches us from the interior which is not paying some attention to what it—apparently in common with the people in the neighborhood of the country banks—considers as runs upon those institutions. The second call, on Tuesday, at the Chilicothe Bank, by the agent of parties who presented on the Saturday previous at the same bank a quantity of its notes in the name of Mr. Selms, of Hannibal, resulted as unsuccessfully as the first. The President was perfectly willing to redeem the bills presented, and met the agent, Mr. Baird, at a room in the bank building on Tuesday night for the purpose. But it seems that the citizens got scent of the interview, and invested the building, into which a number of them made their way. Again, as before, accosting the agent, they apprised him that he could not be permitted to carry his gold away. The agent, after consultation with some friends who had accompanied him, finally concluded to yield to these representations, and came away without the money. Such is the statement as we have seen it set forth in a letter from the agent."

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. Thompson Brothers:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	—@ ¼
New-England and New-Jersey	—@ ¼
Philadelphia	⅛@ ¼
Baltimore	—@ ¼
Interior Pennsylvania	⅜@ ⅜
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅝
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	⅞@1
South Carolina and Georgia	1 @1¼
North Carolina	—@1
Virginia	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin	3 @3¼
Michigan	¾@1
Tennessee	1¼@1½
Free Indiana	1¼@1½
Louisiana	1¼@1½
Canada	⅝@ ¾

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants per acre	87	91
120 acre warrants per acre	78	82
160 acre warrants per acre	88	92

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-5 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	3 dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	1¼ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₩ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ₩ Franc	18c.
U. S. Post-office Scrip	8@14 ₩ cent. dis.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 06@ —	Spanish Qrs. each	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 08@ —	Spanish 1-8 & 1-16 per oz	1 25@ —
Five franc pieces	97½@—	*Gold.*	
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Sovereigns	4 86@4 88
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@ —
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 86@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@ —
Species	1 08@ —	Spanish Dbl'ns	16 10@16 20
Old Am. Half Dols	1 04@ —	Patriot Dbl'ns	15 50@15 60
Old Am. Qr. Dols	1 02@ —		

PITTSBURGH BANKS—AUG. 22, 1859.

Banks.	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bk. Pittsburgh	$292,071	$421,782	$1,790,492	$639,512
Exchange Bk	444,470	214,582	1,438,340	315,010
M. & M. Bk	293,322	103,970	845,618	234,482
Citizens' Bk	132,720	49,133	589,599	60,619
Mechanics' Bk	208,995	74,690	741,344	68,784
Iron City Bk	238,165	128,864	698,654	210,011
Allegheny Bk	207,435	83,395	705,562	117,541
Aug. 22	$1,805,178	$1,076,376	$6,809,909	$1,645,959
Aug. 15	1,776,633	1,095,789	6,829,277	1,646,956

The Erie Railroad and its Obligations.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Correspondent, under the signature of "W.," in the Times of the 15th inst., says that "the unsecured bondholders of the Erie Railroad could offer no opposition to a foreclosure, as they are but ordinary creditors, *having no lien upon the property*."

Can he be seriously under an impression that such special loans as those, formally contracted, to sustain and perpetuate this road, and designated, "Convertible bonds of 1871," "Convertible bonds of 1862," and Sinking Fund bonds of 1875," being the third, fourth, and sixth loans negotiated, were made by the lenders, without regard to any tangible equivalent, or any legal personal responsibility whatever?

On what or whose security does he think these millions were provided, and reliance reposed for refunding them, if not on the road property itself, and on that only?

He appears to confound mortgages from corporations, where there is no personal responsibility, with those executed by individuals who are personally bound.

The road being without volition, is provided by law with organs of action, who, free from liability for its debts themselves, have authority to bind *it*, as the only security for *all* its obligations, giving due preference to those of anterior dates progressively.

These millions were incorporated in, and formed a part of, the road property at the several periods when they were borrowed; consequently, that property alone, in the absence of any other liability, became from the date of the loan a *dead pledge to the lenders, as tenants in mortgage*, subject only to its bonds, or debts *previously* contracted.

Reference to the circulars, and to the various publications emanating from the organs of this property, at the times when subscriptions to these common bonds (as by some they are called,) to save it from imminent danger of dilapidation, were solicited, will show irresistible evidence that the property and emoluments remaining, *after fulfilling promises made antecedently*, were considered as solemnly "*pledged*," first and wholly, to the payment of the loan *then* being negotiated.

EQUITY.

The Erie Creditors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "W," is, I think, more belligerent than wise. His assertion of its being the right of an individual debtor to take from a creditor to whom he was previously indebted, a lien upon his assets by a subsequent mortgage, is, as every lawyer knows, not unfrequently prosecuted as a fraud, and is sometimes the subject of injunction by the Courts to protect the equitable rights of other parties.

In such cases, it sometimes happens that the character of the mortgager enters into the examination o testimony—as in a criminal case—and has its influence with the Court, although the restrictions of law upon individuals press with less force than upon incorporated Companies. Such Companies, your correspondent must know, are the creatures of law. They live and operate by the conditions expressed in the law. Their right to mortgage their property, nobody, I believe, intends to question; but as their property is the only guarantee they can offer to secure their loans, it seems to follow as an unavoidable result that they cannot equitably deprive prior loans of their priority of right to the avails of property upon which such loans were based. The first and second mortgage bonds are, without doubt, exclusive liens upon the assets of the Company. The third, fourth, and fifth, will doubtless be subjects of litigation in case of foreclosure, and unless the receiver, Mr. Marsh, guards himself against imposition from a quarter too imperious to be right—the high confidence with which he has been intrusted may be a source of more plague than profit. One of your correspondents very erroneously places the "unsecured" bonds and stock upon the same footing of security—whereas the one is the debtor and the other is the creditor. However the affairs of the Company may be managed by the Receiver or Court, it is better for all parties to lend their assistance towards an honest and straightforward payment of their debts, and thus remove the necessity of a foreclosure and a new organization of the Company. There can be no hardship in the arrangement proposed in your paper of Saturday by "A Bond and Stockholder." All interests are embraced in that arrangement, and as I understand it, no interest is sacrificed to the rapacity of speculators.

Can any doubt that if Erie were once free of debt—and under the Presidency of a prudent man such as I believe our Receiver to be—and a Board of economical Directors, her bonds and stocks would rise with the increase of business and transportation to nearly a par value. All who have looked into the statistics of railroads here and in Europe know that freight is a secondary item in their income. The only advantage the Central Road has over the Erie is that it passes through a route more densely populated and consequently accommodates a greater supply of local travel. But this advantage is diminishing every year by the enlargement of settlement and spread of villages along the marginal counties of New-York and Pennsylvania. And the supplies of coal bordering on its track will afford an economical fuel to the Erie of which the Central at some future day may be in need. To conclude, all I ask of the irrascible Fourth Mortgage Bondholders is "to take wit with their anger;" and instead of arrogant assumptions, indulge other parties with permission to be heard. I commend to them the charitable expression of my Uncle Toby to the fly, "The world is wide enough for both."

A BOND AND STOCKHOLDER.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, AUG 22, 1855.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie	Deposits.	Circul'n
Philadelphia	3,107,000	780,000	1,440,000	260,000
N. America	2,683,912	645,644	1,618,756	264,431
Farm. & Mech's	3,778,410	874,503	2,658,178	369,280
Commercial	1,435,000	260,000	673,000	143,000
Mechanics'	1,596,017	293,856	812,762	151,845
North. Liberties	1,213,000	293,000	819,000	112,000
Southwark	875,440	229,6 6	637,801	107,255
Kensington	790,951	144,963	520,736	128,580
Penn Township	812,969	151,470	575,934	91,680
Western	1,323,174	346,558	918,178	123,615
Manuf. & Mech's	1,131,590	139,730	567,040	126,370
Commerce	603,444	158,853	418,000	81,910
Girard	1,984,204	243,952	750,167	203,145
Tradesmen's	870,534	115,985	401,919	92,105
Consolidation	493,043	55,208	267,395	91,485
City	842,235	126,117	416,198	107,425
Commonwealth	325,074	58,580	176,602	80,325
Corn Exchange	350,968	65,927	224,556	87,960
Union	378,346	95,720	204,248	101,650
Total, Aug. 22	24,325,308	5,079,182	14,096,270	2,724,061
Total, Aug. 15	24,497,730	4,996,541	14,219,758	2,736,202

Real Estate at Private Sale.—Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell have sold three lots southwest corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, full in size, for $5 250.

We report the sale of two lots on the south side of Thirty-fourth street, 250 feet east of Sixth-avenue, full in size, for $22,000, with a building loan of about $13,000 on two houses, (first-class,) to be erected on said lots forthwith.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$35,125,400
Loans and Discounts	58,016,700
Specie	4,922,400
Due from other Banks	6,091,000
Due to other Banks	6,857,700
Deposits	17,603,000
Circulation	6,444,600

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Aug. 24—6 P. M.

Flour in fair home and interior demand and steady; sales 1,200 bbls., at $3 50 for ordinary Wisconsin; $4 25 for Illinois, from new Spring Wheat; $4 75 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, $5@$5 50 for double extras. Wheat in fair milling demand and steady for Red and White Winter new Chicago Spring, but closed heavy; holders offering round lots, to arrive, at 83c., without buyers; sales 10,000 bushels White Winter Ohio and Indiana, in lots, partly bagged, at $1 05@$1 06; early, 2,000 bushels new Chicago Spring, to arrive, at 86c.; 50,000 bushels old standard Spring, at 58c. Corn dull and heavy: sales 16,000 bushels No. 1, to arrive, at 68c. Oats in better demand; sales 5,000 bushels Illinois, at 32c., and Canadian at 32½c. Barley firmer. Rye steady at 65c. Whisky firmer; sales 50 bbls., in lots, at 25c. *Lake Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn; 14,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—200 bbls. Flour; 60,000 bushels Wheat; 35,000 bushels Corn.

Albany, Wednesday, Aug. 24—6 P. M.

Flour in fair demand at an advance of 12½c. on medium; receipts light; sales 2,000 bbls. Wheat—The only sale was a small parcel of white Canadian, on private terms. Corn—79c., freely offered. The first fleet of boats, since the detention, arrived to-day, and some three or four boat-loads of Corn were received; but all had been sold, to arrive. Barley—none offering. Oats—Sales 5,000 bushels State weight, deliverable in New-York at 42c.; 3,000 bushels Wisconsin, at 38c. weight; 2,000 bushels State, at 37½c., measure; 3,000 bushels State, at 39c.@40c., weight. Whisky—none offering.

Oswego, Wednesday, Aug. 24—6 P. M.

A rain-storm has prevailed most of the day, which had a tendency to check business. Flour steady; sales small. Wheat firm; sales 4,000 bushels new Chicago Spring at 90c. Corn in demand for distilling: sales 5,300 bushels slightly unsound at 68½c. Canal Freights dull and unchanged. *Lake Imports*—9 500 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—4,200 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn. *Shipped to Montreal*—3,600 bbls. Flour.

Chicago, Wednesday, August 24—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat quiet, and declined 2c. Corn steady at 64c. Oats dull and declined 1c. *Receipts to day*—4 600 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Oats, 8 500 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—4 500 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Flour dull. Wheat quiet. Corn active; Yellow, 81c. Whisky active at 26c.@27c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Vanderbilt	Aug. 27	New-York	Southa'n.
North American	Aug. 27	Quebec	Liverpoo
City of Baltimore	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Sept. 1	New-York	Southa'n.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
United Kingdom	Aug. 13	Glasgow	Quebec.
America	Aug. 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Etna	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
Indian	Aug. 17	Liverpool	Quebec.
Ariel	Aug. 17	Southampt'n.	New-York
City of Washing'n	Aug. 17	Liverpool	New-York
Bavaria	Aug. 18	Southampt'n.	New-York
Africa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York
Jason	Aug. 20	Galway	New-York

FOR CUBA.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
De Soto	Aug. 27	New-York	Havana.
Quaker City	Sept. 10	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Hammonia, for Southampton and Hamburg—Mr. John E. Fehr, Mr. E. H. Schmilinsky, son and servant; Mr. A. Elmore, Mr. Hagen, lady, two children, one infant and servant; Mr. H. Andresen, Mrs. P. Bishop, Mr. H. Elbers; A. Bishop, New-York; Mr. T. B. Winston, J. Avery Winston, Thomas B. Winston, New-Orleans; Mrs. Maria Debinheim, Helena Menke, S. Engel and son, T. L. Book, L. Bock, Washington; John Gunther, Aug. Wesher, California; Miss Fanny Wilson and infant, New-York, and others in steerage—Total 75.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—H. Gray and wife, Mrs. J. Woodruff, Mrs. James Noble, John C. Nolan, James R. Gready and child, C. R. Holmes, Master C. Milnor, John Webb, A. Carralo, A. Cohen, L. Kottwitz, Miss R. Simon, Miss M. Simon, L. Kaiser and lady, Wm. D. Gaillard, J. Crowell, Mrs. Halbeck, Mrs A. T. Gaillard, A. Baber, P. J. Riley, D. Pretto and lady, J. A. Basquin, E. H. Williams, T. R. Franklin, L. Blum, Geo. F. Werborn, J. Roedelkeim, Louis Fora and lady, Mr. Corbin, E. J. Bacon, Mr. G. Bell and lady, J. I. Livingston, E. Burson, A. Shaw and lady, J. M. Lanham, A. A. Glover, P. J. Cochran and lady, Miss A. Lynch, Miss A. H. Curtis, M. Lyons, A. Lyons, J. B. Carbey, H. Frellson, Mrs. Ingalls, 2 Misses Frellson, Miss Kellison, F. W. Buckalen, H. Gieske, W. F. Hutchinson, J. W. Shaw, J. Levi, Mr. Benedict, R. L. David, A. Berlacha, B. Carroll, Miss J Herbert, J. Mountainer, P. Duane, A. Meyers, F. Monahan, T. Hunter, J. McCormick—10 in the steerage.

In steamship Glasgow, for Glasgow—Peter Mann, Dr. Moreland and lady, Mrs. Mercelott, Mrs. Evans, Miss Agnes Irvine, Mrs Knott and infant, Archibald Crease, Robert Tomes, Rev. James Noble, John Thomson, Jr., Mrs. Falkner and infant, Miss Jane Falkner, Isabella and Eliza Falkner, Charles and Andrew Falkner, Walter Byslop, Henry Toomey, F. Morris. Total 24, and 92 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 20 | Sun sets..... 6 45 | Moon rises... 1 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 22 | Gov. Island. 6 11 | Hell Gate...... 7 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.

Cleared.

Steamships Hammonia, (Ham.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Glasgow, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow, R. Craig.

Ship Montmorenci, Brown, New-Orleans, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks D. Jex, Guide, Balize, Josiah Jex; Omega, Morse, Bangor, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.; Betsena, Parker, Elizabethport, master; Yumuri, Liesegang, Matanzas, Stevens Bros.

Brigs Zone, Terry, Mobile, Laytin & Hurlbut; T. M. Mayhew, Hall, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Austins, Vose, Cadiz, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Alliance (Port.,) C. Da Cruz, Oporto, L. E. Amsinck; North, Davidson, Galveston, D. C. Murray.

Schooners Gipsy, Waycott, St. Andrew's, Jed Frye; Nautilus, Woodbine, Chiriqui and Aspinwall, W. Hance; Target, Home, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Mobile, Howe, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; West Wind, Burnett, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; D. C. Hulse, Conklin, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; R. M. Parmlee, Gaskill, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, master.

Sloop Harriet, Corwin, Bristol.

Arrived.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Parkersburg, Powell, Savannah, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Ospray, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Donau, (Ham.,) Meyer, Hamburg 39 ds., with mdse. and 260 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had 2 births and 5 deaths.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Hull, New Orleans 20 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Dreadnought, Samuels, Liverpool July 22, with mdse. and 277 passengers to David Ogden. Experienced light westerly winds to the Banks. Aug. 22, exchanged signals with steamship City of Manchester, hence for Liverpool.

Bark Laura, (Brem.,) Wilmsen, Bremen 47 ds., with mdse. and 240 passengers to H. Koop. Had heavy westerly weather nearly the entire passage.

Bark Observer, (Br.,) Trefry, Ardrossan 42 ds., with iron to Thos James.

Bark Clarissa, Pettigrove, Trinidad, Cuba, July 31, with sugar and molasses to Ynzaga Dell Valle & Co.

Bark Peter Demill, Hoey, Savannah 14 ds., with cotton, &c., to Demill & Co.

Brig Caura, Pescud, Mentone, Italy, July 5, and Gibraltar July 14, with lemons and nuts to Gomez, Wallis & Co. July 29, lat. 37 53, lon. 34, saw an Am. man-of-war bound E. The C. encountered light N. W. winds and calms up to the Grand Banks, since then light variable winds, mostly from eastward. On the 18th and 19th inst., had a heavy gale from eastward; barometer down to 29; suppose it was blowing a hurricane to the southward.

Brig Alma, (Br.,) Mutler, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to Welsford & Wilson.

Brig Granada, (of Portland,) Pettengill, Cardenas 4th inst., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. 22d inst., lat 37 23, lon. 74 37, spoke bark R. H. Gamble, from Apalachicola for New-York, with loss of sails

Brig St. Germaine, (Fr.,) Blanchard, Cette 68 ds., with wine to M. Lienau.

Brig Restaurador, (Danish,) Peterson, Humacoa, P. R., 17 ds., with molasses to Galway, Casado & Tiller. Has had 8 ds. strong N. and N. E. winds north of Hatteras. Took a pilot 22d, off Cape May.

Brig Venus (Br.) Goodspeed, Laguna 4th inst., with logwood to Thebaud & Sons

Bark R. H. Gamble, Powell, Apalachicola 24 ds., with cotton to Smallwood, Earle & Co.

Brig Ocean Eagle, (of Guilford,) Yates, Monrovia, W. C. A., 45 ds., with palm oil, ivory, &c., to Yates & Porterfield. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig A. T. Dyer, Rogers, Jonesport 5 ds., with spars to Simpson & Clapp

Brig J. S. Tilley, (Br.,) Bishop, Newark, in ballast to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Lucretia, (of Boston,) Heath, Madeira 32 ds., with wine, &o., and 26 passengers, to J. J. Burden.

Brig William Crawford, Colborn, Elizabethport.

Brig Chief, Kennedy, Doboy 10 ds., lumber to master.

Schr. Mary Peavey, (of Whiting,) Ellingwood, Rio Hache July 29, with hides, wood, &c., to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. S. M. Demill, Hendrickson, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Demill & Co.

Schr. Estella, Davis, Sombrero Aug. 11, with guano C. & J. Knox.

Schr. Daniel Russell, Butler, Elizabethport, with coal, for Norwich.

Schr. Vandalia, Small, Elizabethport, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. John Snow, Shaw, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Wm. L. Burroughs, Jenks, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. S. Preston, Riley, Virginia, with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Alba, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Kate Stewart, Mather, Charleston 9 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Thos Jefferson, Ellis, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Truro, (Br.,) Cox, Windsor 7 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Ames, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Farnsworth, Head, Vinalhaven, with granite for Fort Richmond.

Schr. Laguna, Rawley, Vinalhaven, with granite for Fort Richmond.

Schr. E. G. Felter, (3 masts,) Arnold, Charleston 9 ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Emma & Elizabeth, Ireland, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to J. D. Abrams.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Hill, Savannah 9 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Boyd, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. May, Hubbard, Charleston 9 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Schr. R. Bullwinkle, French, Charleston 10 ds., with naval stores to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Resolution, Horton, Hatteras 4 ds., with grain to J. G. Williams.

Schr. D. W. Vaughn, Gifford, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds. with naval stores to order.

Schr. Herndon Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. Jas. N. Hinton, Ballance, Elizabeth City, N. C., 13 ds., with grain to master.

Schr. Ann E. Glover, Elliott, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Woodward & Clark.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Warner, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Telfair & Horn.

Schr. Roxbury, Brown, Norfolk 4 ds., with mdse. to Post & Small.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Smith, Georgetown, S. C., 14 ds., via the Breakwater 3 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co. Had head winds the entire passage.

Schr. S. Sterling, Hays, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Charles Henry, Baker, Albany, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Louisa Reeves, Gifford, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Wm. Bement, Parker, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Mary Evans, Walton, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. E. A. Conklin, Soper, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. R. Vermilyea, Holmes, Virginia 4 ds., melons.

Schr. Newport, Jones, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. Alexander, Abrams, Virginia 2 ds., potatoes.

Schr. Barbara, Hodges, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. P. Burrows, Turner, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Three Sisters, Ireland, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Richardson, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. S. Mills, Tuttle, Baltimore 10 ds., with coal.

Schr. J. W. McKee, Satterly, Baltimore 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Trojan, Cook, Alexandria 13 ds., with coal.

Schr. Pearl, Brown, Boston 3 ds., sugar to master.

Schr. H. D. Grinnell, Lovell, Mystic 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Veploo, ——, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.

Schr. J. L. Snow, Torry, Rondout, with coal, for Saco.

Schr. Martin, Small, Rondout with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Miller, Tuttle, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. D. C. Higgins, Longstreet, Virginia, wood.

Schr. R. A. Wood, Kruse, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. Nicanor, Parker, Elizabethport, coal, for Salem.

Schr. Sarah, Holden, Rockland 3 ds., with lime.

Schr. Philando Armstrong, Linnell, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Globe, Flowers, Fork's Island 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Avon, Woodmanson, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. J. Bradley, Hall, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. R. Clyde Marling, Virginia, with fruit.

Schr. Eliza, Lingwood, Virginia with fruit.

Schr. Virginia Hall, Virginia, with melons.

Schr. Amanda, Powers, Rockland 3 ds., with granite.

Sloop Helen, Harper, Rondout, coal, for Fall River.

BELOW—Bark Ariel, Cheesman, Port-au-Prince 8th inst. Also, 1 brig.

SAILED—Steamships Glasgow, (Br.,) for Glasgow; Hammonia, of and for Hamburg; Marion, Charleston.

WIND—During the day, S. E. and fresh, with rain.

Miscellaneous.

The vessel reported ashore near Hog Inlet is said to be the bark D. S. Goodell. She cleared from this port for Wilmington on the 20th inst. No further particulars. The D. S. G. was built at Searsport, Me., in 1848, is 232 tons, rates A 2, and owned by John R. Bacon, of this City

By advices from Sombrero Island to the 13th of August, we learn that the following vessels were then loading guano for Hampton Roads; Brigs Ann Elizabeth, and Morancy; schrs. Sarah D. Sparks, and Estelle. The brig Larukah sailed for Hampton Roads on the 10th.

Beaufort, August 19.

We learn from Capt. Dill, of the schr. George Handy, who left Hatteras inlet yesterday morning, that on Wednesday, the 17th inst., the schr. Rhode Island, from the West Indies, with a cargo of coffee and sugar, bound to New-York, got ashore on the point of the beach inside of Hatteras Inlet, and that the Pilot informed him that she had bilged, and that the morning he left the crew had made tents on the beach—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

At San Francisco, July 27, ship David Crocket, from New-York. Had very heavy weather on the passage. June 14, lat 40 south, while lying to in a heavy northerly gale shipped a sea which did some damage. Peter Malgrove, carpenter, a native of Denmark, was crushed between two spars and died of his injuries after three days of great suffering. April 15, lat 1 08 N., lon 29 W., signalled ship Eagle, bound south. Off Cape Horn spoke ship Phantom, 73 ds. from Boston for Honolulu; next day saw a ship with Forbes' rig, steering west.

Ship E. E. Willetts, from New-York April 6. Ship White Swallow, from New-York, was 70 ds. to Cape Horn, and off that Cape 10 ds with heavy gales. May 1, in a dense fog, came in collision with an unknown bark, and carried away the fore chain plates. Were unable to ascertain the extent to which the bark was injured. May 31, James Gorham of New York, was washed off the jib-boom and drowned. July 23, Ship Young America, from New-York. Left at Rio ship Russell about June 1; ship Norwester, July 28, from Boston. Also, Belle of the West, July 26, from Boston; and King Philip, July 22, from Boston. The latter was 77 ds. to Cape Horn, and 40 ds. off the Cape in westerly gales. Split sails, &c.

July 24, ship Frances Palmer, from Honolulu. On the 30th June there was not any vessel under a foreign flag at Honolulu. 6th July, saw a large ship with double-rigged square topsails in lat 36 N., lon 57 W., supposed from Australia, bound to this place. June 22, passed a clipper ship from California, bound E., supposed to be the Derby, Hutchinson, 13 days from San Francisco—did not heave to.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 24, sundown—Bark Ariel, from Port-au-Prince, going up the Bay. One brig coming in over the Bar. Steamer Hammonia, for Hamburg and Glasgow, cleared the Bar at 2¾ P. M. Wind light from S. W.; weather cloudy.

Spoken, &c.

Alexander—schr., whaler of Providence, 3 months out, with 100 bbls. oil, Aug 22, lat 41 13, lon. 67 37.

Bitt Anne—fishing schr., of Providence, with 14,000 fish, Aug. 16, lat. 44 13, lon. 50 57.

E. Foster—bark, from Boston for Savannah, Aug. 22, lat. 37 20, lon. 72 50.

H. A. Stephenson—bark, from Jamaica for London, 16 ds. out, Aug. 8, lat. 24 07, lon. 81 40.

Rebecca & Frances—brig, from Boston for Jacksonville, Aug 22, about lat. 37, lon. 72.

Sultan—brig, of New-York, stg. S., exchanged signals with, Aug. 22, lat. 36 41, lon. 74 15.

Foreign Ports.

At Laguna, Aug. 4, barks Mary Adela, Keller, for Liverpool; California, Hathorn, for New-York; Maria, (Fr.,) for Hamburg; "Phosphorus" (Br.) Clark, for Liverpool. Brigs Julia, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Esperanza, (Br.,) Cox, for do.; Cosmopolite, (Danish,) for Bremen; Laguna, (Brem.,) for Bremen.

POLITICAL.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON AUG. 24, AT No. 218 William st., the following delegates were elected to represent the IVth Ward in the First and Second Assembly District Conventions.

THEODORE P. KELLY,
SAMUEL SEZSCHERNER,
M. FRIEDSOM,
J. S. HILLS,
LOUIS NAUMANN,
HY. H. HURLAT, President.

J. S. Hills, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE SECOND WARD Republican Association, held at No. 293 Pearl-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug 24, 1859, JOHN SHIPTON and MATTHEW C. FORDHAM were duly elected Delegates to the First Assembly District, to choose Delegates to the State Convention.

JOSEPH MANNING, Chairman.

Joseph R. Reid, Secretary.

JOHN SHIPTON,
ED. D. PEPPER, } Inspectors.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—An adjourned election for Delegates to the Twelfth Assembly District Convention, to choose Delegates to the Syracuse Convention will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th, at No. 21 Avenue D. Polls open at 8; close 9½ o'clock P. M.

PHILIP REILEY, Vice President.

C. Donaldson, Sec'y.

CHINIQUY MISSION.—THE LADIES' COMmittee earnestly appeal to the public in behalf of the destitute COLONY in KANKAKEE, Ill. Half-worn garments of every description will be gratefully received and appreciated. While the gentlemen of the Committee are soliciting money to pay off mortgages on the buildings and supply food, the ladies are endeavoring to provide clothing. Who will help? Every merchant can give a few yards of suitable material, and every family dispense with *one garment*, which in the aggregate would be very beneficial to the patiently suffering, half-clad people in Illinois. The Committee will cheerfully *send* for any parcel, if notified to that effect. Grateful acknowledgments are tendered to Messrs. Bowen & McNamee for 2 pieces white muslin; G. Brewer & Co., 2 pieces delaine; A. S. Barnes & Co., 1 box of school books; W. Appleton, 20 volumes miscellaneous; R. Lockwood, 12 volumes do.; Friends by Miss Lustar, $1; Mrs Howard, $5. Donations may be sent to Mrs MALLISON and Miss JONES, No. 42 University-place, during this week.